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THE SIGHTS OF
WASHINGTON
AND ITS VICINITY,
—AND—
HOW TO SEE THEM.

*mplete alphabetically arranged guide to all
laces of interest in and about Washington
City, giving brief descriptions, lo-
cations, size and cost, how to
get there; together with
time-tables of
Railroads.*

FIRST EDITION.

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NOTICE.

There is no apology made for the appearance of this little pamphlet; it is needed. It is not too full, and yet it leaves nothing of interest around Washington City unnoticed, and outlined sufficiently to identify it in a visitor's mind hereafter. It is compiled from actual observation and from authentic sources of information. You cannot get along without it, if you want Washington in a nut-shell.

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INTRODUCTORY.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

LOCATION.—It is 106 miles from the mouth of the Potomac river, and $185\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the Chesapeake bay. The longitude west of Greenwich is fixed at $77^{\circ} 00' 35''$, and the latitude is $38^{\circ} 53' 20''$ north. The city is built on the east bank of the Potomac, at its junction with the Anacostia river, or, as it is more commonly known as the "Eastern Branch;" It was laid out under the immediate eye of General George Washington, on the plans prepared by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French officer who had served in the Continental Army. It is said to combine the grace of Versailles as suggested by Thomas Jefferson, and the practical advantages of Babylon, as revived by William Penn, in the plan of Philadelphia. Its area is 611 acres, or over $9\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of land; the avenues, streets and spaces take up 2,554 acres—the general government originally took 541 acres for reservations, and the squares for private structures have now nearly all the residue 3,016 acres. From Rock creek to the Anacostia at E. 24th street, the greatest breadth of the city, is 4.57 miles; and from the end of the Arsenal grounds, or Greenleaf Point to the head of 11th street, west, at the boundary, is 3.78 miles. The river front along the Potomac is three miles, and along the Anacostia is about four miles.

In 1791, (March 30th,) the President proclaimed the boundaries of the District of Columbia, and the first mile-stone of the District's outline was planted with great ceremony, on Friday, April 15th, 1791, at 3 P. M. That stone was placed on Jones Point, the extreme southern cape of Alexandria, Va., and so at the end of every mile around the District line is found one of these square bound stones planted, larger than

a man. The center of the original territory is marked by a similar stone, about one-half mile due south of the Executive Mansion, and about one-hundred yards west of the Washington Monument. In 1846, that portion of the District taken from Virginia was retroceded to that State.

The present form of government by three commissioners, was established June 20th, 1874.

In a letter dated September 9th, 1791, from the Commissioners, Johnson, Stuart and Carroll, to Major L'Enfant, the city is first called Washington. Its illustrious namesake had always called it the "Federal City" before that time.

In 1796, Weld, an English traveler, states that Georgetown contained about 250 houses, Alexandria twice that number, and that Washington had 5000 residents, the larger portion of whom were artificers. The largest settlement was naturally at Greenleaf's Point, (the Arsenal), some were near Georgetown, some around the Capitol, others adjacent to the President's house, the most imposing private structure being mentioned by Weld, as the brick hotel, ornamented with stone trimmings, built where now stands the General Post Office. This building was described by Morse in his geography, (1812) and was then known as Blodgett's Hotel, which the United States Government bought in 1810 for \$10,000. In this building the XIII Congress met, September 10th, 1817, at the call of President Madison.

Tom Moore, the poet, then 25 years old, visited this city in 1804, and spent nearly a week with Mr. and Mrs. Merry, the family of his nation's minister. His ridicule of the 'Federal City' was severe:

"Their embryo Capital, where fancy sees,
Squares in the morasses, obelisks in trees;
Which second-sighted seers, even now adore,
With shrines unbuilt, and heroes yet unborn."

By the report of the Commissioners mentioned, made in the earlier part of Mr. Jefferson's administration, we learn that about May 15th, 1801, there were about 191 brick houses

finished, and 95 unfinished; 408 wooden houses finished, and 95 unfinished, in the city.

A compilation of all that was said about the miserable progress made in the growth of the city will be found in that entertaining book, by Mr. George A. Townsend, entitled, "Washington, Inside and Outside," at page 543, *et seq.* In the sanguine hopes of its immediate growth were wrecked, the fortunes of many like Thomas Law, Robert Morris, and James Greenleaf. A Philadelphia capitalist, a Mr. Bush, as late as 1841, wrote that he had long before lost all confidence in Washington property.

Many reports in the Congressional archives show that this city is entitled to national protection, as also national development, and to be the center of national culture and civilization, as it is the national seat of government. The reports of Senator Southard, dated February 2d, 1835, to the XXIII Congress, of Senator Brown, 13th May, 1872; of House Committee on District of Columbia, 1st June, 1874; Joint Committee on Judiciary, 7th December, 1874 and 1876, give a complete official statement of the relations between the general and the local governments, and all declare that the District of Columbia is a "child of the Union, the creation of the Union for its own purpose."

Where Shall We Stay?

A guide book however small, that fails to tell you where to stay when you visit the city described therein, has left a most important duty unattended to.

Some "member" from the west has said that every other house in Washington is a boarding house, and whilst the proportion is somewhat exaggerated, yet their number is very large. There are a number of houses with their neat, little cards on the front door lintel, or in one of the parlor windows, with these words: "Rooms to Let with or without Board," and they are in nearly every portion of the city, north, south, east and west—we do not pretend to exempt,

even the lordly north-west, the "West End" of the nation's capital.

In that locality—the north-west, however, they effect "the Flats" in their arrangement, and so we find the most elegant "The Portland" on 14th street and Massachusetts avenue, "The Richmond" on 17th and H streets, N. W., and several others equally well managed and complete in their equipments. If you approach the city *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near that depot are several handsome and well-kept establishments, "The Congressional" on the corner immediately south of the Capitol, (N. J. avenue, and South B street,) and the "Belvidere," corner of 3d and Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., whilst immediately opposite is the "Emmett," kept by Dan'l O'Brien, which surely ought to have the endorsement and patronage of all Irishmen on account of its name.

Around the Baltimore and Potomac depot are some very nicely kept, small hotels: the "St. James" and the "Howard House," whilst across the avenue (Penn. and 6th street) are the time honored and fine, old hotels, the "National" to the east, and the "Metropolitan" to the west of 6th street.

At the corner of 14th and Penn. Ave., N. W., is "Willard's" and on the block east of it, and one block north, is the "Ebbitt," both kept in the best style; the "Ebbitt" is the headquarters of the Army and Navy folks, and from its staff, nearly always some Admiral or General has his flag flying.

There is no finer hotel than "The Riggs," facing the Treasury Department, corner of G and 15th streets, N. W., and two squares north of it—H and 15th streets—are found Wormley's and Welcker's facing each other, justly celebrated for their cuisine and elegance in every respect.

At the corner of 16th and H streets, N. W., is located "The Arlington," the superb—the hotel of kings and princes.

There are a vast number of other hotels, good, bad and

indifferent, but we have given you the best, in our estimation, ranging from the modest in orice, and yet as genteel as any, to the most elegant and highest in tariff.

Nearly all we have named are kept on the American plan, and the European plan is the exception; should one prefer to live in that way, the contract should be made to that effect with the landlord, and then you are free to go and come as you please, if the dinner hour then finds you on the heights of Arlington, coming up the river from Mount Vernon, or on the beautiful drives surrounding the city, you will not fear losing your dinner, and then the hosts of fine restaurants will afford you such tempting viands that you will not care for the delay of an hour or so. Welcker's and Wormley's are the most elegant for such purposes, but we would do you an injustice without commanding you to the splendid oysters, &c., of Harvey's, corner of 11th and Penn avenue, N. W.

What's Going On in Town?

Of course, the Executive Departments are supposed to be always open to visitors, that is from 10 to 2 o'clock, and so too the Naval Observatory, the National Museum, the Botanical Gardens and the Smithsonian Institution; but after the sight seeing of the day, "when night comes on," you may want to go to the opera or attend some of the receptions. The best theatres are Albaugh's, seating 2,000 people, which is on 15th street, west, one square south of Pennsylvania avenue, and the National, seating 1,800 people, which is on Pennsylvania avenue, between 13th and 14th streets, N. W.; both near Willard's and the Ebbitt hotels.

The columns of the *Evening Star* will give you a list of the week's performances at these two places, and they frequently have the best companies in the world to visit them: Italian Opera, National Opera, Ristori, Bernhardt and all our own distinguished Stars, except Booth who—since the assassination of President Lincoln—never has visited

Washington. There are a number of other theatres in Washington, but they generally are of cheaper grades, and more or less agreeable to visitors' tastes.

Society in Washington is probably more cosmopolitan than that of any other city in the Union; with a population of some 180,000, at times this number is trebled by the influx of visitors from all parts of our country, and we can always find "the stranger" within our walls. Like all capitals, the dignitaries there are expected to receive persons desirous of consulting them on business appertaining to their Departments of the Government; and at their homes also certain days or evenings are set apart for the reception of visitors.

At the Capital every season finds its days of receptions, and frequently the regulations relating thereto changed. At this time the President, on each afternoon, at one o'clock, is supposed to give a public official reception to all who may choose to assemble in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, and pass before him, in a continuous file. This is about as informal and democratic an affair as could well be arranged. The *Post*, a daily newspaper printed every morning, has a column frequently giving notices of the more formal receptions of the coming week, especially in its Sunday edition, as does also the *Capitol* and the *Herald* published every Sunday, the last named being the official paper of the Army and Navy, and visitors will find all the latest news touching these matters in the columns of the papers mentioned.

Your member of Congress is here to represent you, no matter what your politics may be, and he should stand ready to vouch for you at all times and aid you in such affairs; and if he does not show you any favors whilst serving you here in the Nation's Capital, you can retaliate on him hereafter when he solicits your suffrages by giving him just as cool a reception then as he gave you in Washington City.

Washington City is certainly very magnificent now, it has no equal, and its growth has been wonderful. The figures

from the office of the Inspector of Buildings show this most forcibly. Since the civil war ended, its broad, smooth avenues, its fine residences and magnificent buildings, its public libraries and institutions render it the delight of the educated and people of leisure.

We must remember that, prior to the location of the National Government at this point, in 1800, there was not even a village where the beautiful city now stretches out its grand avenues and broad streets. The site is the most perfect, admirably adapted for commerce or manufacture, but these natural advantages have never been fully developed as yet, and this is one reason why its streets are the cleanest and its atmosphere as free from smoke and dust as any city in the country. Its great natural advantages as the seat of government are more and more apparent every year of the nation's existence, and are another striking evidence of the wisdom and sagacity of its illustrious namesake.

An additional reason for the location of the National Capital here must be remembered: It is that in 1791 Virginia had 750,000 inhabitants, nearly the equal of both New York with her 430,000, and Pennsylvania with 340,000 in that respect. Massachusetts had 379,000 whilst North Carolina had 394,000. The residue of New England contained about 600,000, whilst South Carolina and Georgia had 330,000, and Maryland and Delaware had together 50,000. Kentucky and Tennessee contained 108,000; they were the extreme frontier States at that epoch, and had 75,000 inhabitants less than New Jersey. The whole population of the colonies is estimated at 4,000,000, which, when Washington became a designated settlement, is supposed to have increased one-third in numbers; it was not until 1830 that New York and Pennsylvania exceeded the State of Virginia in population. So the center of population, as then existing, possibly had much to do with the location of the National Capital.

In 1875 there were 1,052 brick houses built, the improvements of all kinds made in that year being valued at

\$3,655,500. 1876 saw 717 dwellings erected, improvements valued at \$4,155,177.

In 1877 the new dwellings numbered 727, improvements \$1,717,221; in 1878, 344 new houses were erected, improvements at \$1,125,763; in 1879 the number over 470, and the improvements \$1,735,715. There were 574 houses erected in 1880, and improvements at \$2,129,978. In 1881, 556 houses were erected; improvements, \$1,951,970. In 1882 there were 560 new houses, and the improvements valued at \$2,468,986. In 1883 there were 730 houses erected, and the improvements valued at \$3,331,963. In 1884, 932 houses were built and improvements valued at \$3,828,682. In 1885 there were erected 1,233 houses, and the improvements valued at \$4,007,231; and in 1886, 1,656 houses were erected, improvements valued at \$5,283,292.

There is an aggregate of street surfaces of all descriptions between the curb lines within the city limits of 5,200,000 square yards, or 283½ lineal miles, of which in round numbers, 1,550,000, or 30 per cent. of the whole area are paved with the modern asphalt, coal tar, distillate and asphalt blocks. Ten per cent. are paved with granite and trap blocks; ten per cent. with cobble and rubble; 4½ per cent. with macadam; 14½ per cent. with gravel. In 1886 there remained 7,000 square yards of the old wood block, (a legacy left to the City by the Board of Public Works from its comprehensive system of improvement), and 1,600,000 square yards, or 31 per cent. of the streets' surface are as yet unimproved. To clean these: four streets are swept daily, five streets every other day, and but ten swept twice a week. Of the remainder 131 are gone over once a week, and 112 once in two weeks. For the years 1887-88, an appropriation of \$70,000 is asked by the Commissioner of the District for this purpose. To light these streets \$98,000 was appropriated. The modern Washington street pavement is practically built with a concrete base, either hydraulic or bituminous; this is the real pavement, with a surface coat or skin, designed to receive the wear and tear of every day service, and readily capable

of repair or renewal when needful. The base is not intended to support the traffic, and the repairs are put on as soon as a break occurs in the surface, to prevent that face from being broken up. An appropriation of \$90,000 for these repairs is sought from Congress for the year 1887-88.

The Schools of Washington are worthy of the Capital. The model of the Franklin school building, located on K street and 13th, N.W., was sent to the Paris Exposition and awarded high encomium; there are fifty public schools in the city, managed by a Board of Trustees, with one superintendent in immediate charge. The annual expenditure in their management is over \$300,000, and the number of pupils 20,000. There are numerous private schools in various parts of the city, male and female, of most excellent standing, attracting the liberal patronage of many of the Nation's dignitaries. The Catholic colleges in Georgetown, for male and female, have a national reputation, and the Baptist University, (the Columbian), has its seat on the corner of H and 15th, N.W., it is thoroughly equipped in all departments, and maintains its ancient fame. Its property is valued at \$400,000. The colored University, (the Howard), is located at the head of 7th street, west, opened in 1867. Its property is valued at \$600,000 and the Baptist Colored University, for preachers and teachers, (the Wayland), is situated at the head of 16th street, established and fostered by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, (1873). Improvements cost \$35,000, from voluntary contributions; will accommodate 200 students.

Water Supply.

This is derived from the Great Falls on the Potomac river, where the nine foot cylindrical conduit begins — its daily capacity is estimated at 80,000,000 gallons — for eighteen miles through eleven tunnels, some of them many hundreds of feet in length, and six bridges, the water is conducted to the Receiving Reservoir. This is formed by confining the Little Falls Branch within a dam of pounded earth, and so

flooding about fifty acres in an irregular lake, 150 feet above high tide, and so there is kept a supply estimated at over 82,000,000 gallons, on hand. Along this line of conduit is the celebrated Cabin John Bridge,—cost \$237,000, 420 feet long,—spanning a little creek of that name with a single arch one hundred feet high and two hundred and twenty feet span, constructed of granite and selected stone, the largest arch in the world, and well worthy of a visit. The Grosvenor bridge over the Dee, at Chester, England, is 200 feet span. The outlet for the water at the Receiving Reservoir is over 3,000 feet from its inlet, and in slowly passing through this natural reservoir which is deepened to some forty feet near its outlet, the sediment is nearly all deposited. This little stream (the Little Falls Branch) itself affords a daily supply of about 300,000 gallons; from this Receiving Reservoir the water is pumped into the Distributing Reservoir, which covers 33 acres of land, and is 144 feet above tide water, and when the water is 24 feet deep in it, holds 300,000,000 gallons of water, and from this point the immense iron "mains" convey the supply of water into the city. On one of the highest points of Georgetown is the "High Service Reservoir," 120 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. As the visitor crosses Rock creek into Georgetown, from Washington, he can see two of the 48 inch pipes, which form an arch of 200 feet span across that creek, and so form the support of a roadway for general traffic between the cities, and track of the street cars. The capitol still receives its ancient (1836) supply of spring water from Smith's spring, two and a half miles north of the building, which is seen issuing out under the western entrance into the fountain there located. The Executive Mansion is supplied, since 1832, from a spring in Franklin square. There is a high service reservoir in Georgetown.

This water supply has cost over \$6,000,000. In London it is about forty gallons per day and in most of the English cities less. Boston, 90; Buffalo, 130; Chicago, 121; Detroit, 144; Milwaukee, 106; New Haven, 100; New York, 100; Philadelphia,

70; St. Louis, 71; Providence, between 35 and 40 gallons. Here it is put at 150 gallons per head per day to the citizens in reach of the mains.

Houses: How Numbered and Found.

The houses are numbered according to the decimal system, that is it allows one hundred numbers to each square, and so the initial number designates so many streets north, south, east or west from the Capitol, which greatly facilitates finding a particular number, and the numbers in that square are not disarranged if any one or more buildings are torn down or destroyed by fire. The streets running east and west, that is parallel with a line drawn from East Capitol street through the Capitol building, to the Washington Monument, are known by the letters of the alphabet, so we have North A and South A; North B and South B, and so on to W street on the north and W street on the south; at right angles to the *alphabetical* streets are the streets bearing numbers, and commencing for their enumeration at a line, (upon the meridian by which Major L'Enfant constructed the plan of the city,) running due north and south through the Capitol building, which is very near the centre of the City, so we have North Capitol and South Capitol streets, and beyond this north and south line we have 1st street, east, and 1st street, west. The avenues named for the states of the Union, (those south of the great Pennsylvania avenue being southern in name, and those to its north are named after the northern states), run diagonally from five great centers — the greater number center upon the Capitol building: New Jersey and Delaware, and Pennsylvania and Maryland, North and South Capitol, and East Capitol street, make it a great star of irradiating avenues; at the Executive Mansion center New York and Pennsylvania, Vermont and Connecticut avenues; Iowa circle, Dupont circle and Lincoln square are the other centering points of these avenues. All addresses should have the designation of N.W., S. W., N. E. or S. E., added to them,

and they are based upon the cardinal points of the compass, using the Capitol building as the point for taking the direction. Many of the original squares were so much too long for practical purposes that new streets and alleys have been opened and named for convenience, in erecting houses and obtaining access thereto, a list of which will be found in the City Directories, and every year these increase in number. The streets and avenues are marked by transparent titles, on the glass of the corner lamp posts.

Shopping and the Hours of Recreation.

There are many very elegant stores in Washington city, they will be found between 7th, near E street, N. W., (Lansburgh's palatial establishment), thence south to Pennsylvania avenue, and westerly as far as 12th street, W., or until the Palais Royal is reached. In that space will be found everything that is desirable or necessary, and offered for sale in stores as fine as are found in any city of this country. On F street between 12th and 14th, N. W., are also some very splendid places of business: the Boston, Moses,' Hooe's, and many others, unsurpassed in elegance and fullness of stock.

The shopping hours are from eleven until two or three o'clock, for at four o'clock the avenue, (Pennsylvania), from 7th street to 15th street becomes the "grand parade." All the Departments turn loose their scores of clerks, male and female, at that hour, and they generally find it convenient to take the "avenue" on their way home, and for an hour the throng is sometimes considerable. After this hour all adjourn to their homes, and the labors of the day are over, the populace can after this turn to recreation, the pleasures of the theatre, the lecture room, or the public reception, lie before them. On Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the throng that takes possession of Connecticut avenue, between K street and Dupont circle, is one of the "sights of Washington." If the afternoon is in early Spring, bright and crispy, the display of style and beauty is sometimes a

great treat. Around the northern borders of Lafayette square are built a score of residences made historic in the annals of the country, whose very names recall many thrilling reminiscences. At the northwest corner stands the Decatur mansion, where that brave man was brought from the fatal duelling grounds of Bladensburg, to die from the mortal wound received at Barron's hand. Opposite this is the elegant residence of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the eminent philanthropist. This magnificent house was once the home of Thos. Swann, after that of Daniel Webster. To the west of this northwest corner is the home of George Bancroft, the historian of the United States. Between these street corners begins Connecticut avenue—looking to the northwest the eye takes into view the statue of Admiral Farragut, and nearly a mile beyond is that of Admiral Dupont. Near the last named monument is the grand residence built by James G. Blaine, begun whilst Premier of the Cabinet of President Garfield, for the purpose of entertaining in a manner suited to the high position he then occupied, but before this mansion was completed the bullet of Garfield's assassin cut short the then official career of the owner, and ever since then the house has been leased.

Between the site of these two monuments to Admirals Farragut and Dupont, is that grand boulevard, the abode of luxury and elegance—Connecticut Avenue, the center line of that most elegant section of the city: the "Northwest," verily, the Pincian Hill of Washington City, along its course, in residences as fine as any in the world, with princely appointments, are the abodes of the Ambassadors of England, Russia, China, Belgium and Denmark. Whilst near by are the Legations of France and Germany; opposite the northern entrance to this square is the ancient church, St. John's, and opposite the northeast corner is the most elegant hotel in the city, the Arlington, whilst nearly opposite the southeast corner, abutting on the Department of Justice at the rear, is the large residence so long occupied by William H. Seward, while Secretary of State, here Payne entered on the

night that President Lincoln was shot, and with his assassin's knife almost extinguished the light of that President's premier. In this same house Philip Barton Key breathed his last, for it was not twenty yards away from its door where he stood when Daniel E. Sickles (Feb. 27, 1859,) shot him down like a dog; Sickles residence was then on the opposite side of the square. About one half square north of this house is the elegant home of Robert G. Ingersoll, the prince of infidels. The Treasury Department, the Executive Mansion, and the State Department face this square on the south; the avenue (Pennsylvania) dividing it from them.

Societies, Military and Civic.

The Masons have a very large and handsome Temple at the intersection of the 9th street, west and F street, north—a great ornament to its section of the city, but dwarfed by close proximity to the Patent Office, which is to the east of it.

The Odd Fellows have also a large Hall on 7th street, west, between D and E, north, very central in its location.

There are a host of religious and benevolent societies, as well as those devoted to literature, to social intercourse, and to the sweet charities of life, whose names and location will be found in the City Directory.

The Light Infantry Corps have their Armory in the building leased by J. W. Albaugh, for opera and theatrical purposes from them, on 15th street, west, one-half square south of Pennsylvania avenue, and is a magnificent building. The corps was organized Sept. 12th, 1836, and the first to volunteer from the District, April 10th, 1861, in the service of the United States. The "National Rifles" have a very handsome and commodious Armory on G, north, between 9th and 10th, west. This is also a very old organization (1859,) revived in 1880.

The Grand Army of the Republic will soon have a building worthy of their occupation, on Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street, west, opposite Willard's Hotel.

Early in May, 1887, the statue of President Garfield, to be placed at the intersection of Maryland avenue and 1st street, west, (the southwest entrance to the Capitol Park,) will be dedicated—cost \$10,000.

Agricultural Department.—Between 12th and 14th streets, west, on B street, south, in the Mall, east of the Washington Monument. The garden surrounding the main building is the most beautifully kept in the country, and contains the most complete arboretum on this continent; there are over 1600 species. To the south of the main building are the "Experimental Gardens," about ten acres in area, for testing varieties of small fruits, seeds, and the propagation and culture of more hardy plants. In the artificial swamps and lakes to the northwest of the building are found the various types of marsh and water plants. The building is 179 feet long and 61 feet deep, built of brick, with stone belts, corners and trimmings, finished in 1868, at a cost of \$140,000; it is full three stories high with mansard roof. The Museum is very ample and well worthy of study; it will be explained by an attendant, and the library for the use of the Department contains 8,000 volumes on the subject of Agriculture. This Department was established in 1862, and now distributes over a million packages of seeds, besides over twenty thousand bulbs, vines, cuttings and plants, and further by numerous publications, (275,000 copies of its report for one), and acquires and diffuses amongst the people of the United States useful information on the subject of Agriculture.

The "Belt" line of cars pass very near the building, along south B street.

The approach to the ornate grounds of this building from the City proper, at the intersection of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., until the "Mall" is reached—is through the most terrible portion of the City, whilst there are many factories of lumber and stores of iron and feed merchants located in the vicinity, yet within the boundaries of 10th to 14th streets, west and from B street, north to Pennsylvania avenue are the "Five Points" of Washington—here known as the "Division"; in which if any female of respectability would dare to lodge, she would soon be branded with the foulest epithet known to woman.

There may be in the boundaries designated some most worthy people—industrious, virtuous and estimable, but they will take no credit therefor on account of their surroundings. The finer the residence the more sure you are to find within the more beautiful of the frail cyprians.

As Shakespeare makes Timon say:

"It is her habitation only that is honest!"

But pardon us! for we have dwelt too long on this subject, you want no guide in such matters; we will tell you, as the Guide Book to one of the gayest capitals of Europe says:

Je vous dirai donc: Cherchez (du côté l'avenue et Rue 13^e) et vous trouvez les cocottes, les lolottes et les biches. Mais n'oubliez pas sur tout ce proverbe: La prudence est mère de la sûreté,

Army Medical Museum. — Situated on 10th street, west, between E and F, north; this was originally a Baptist church, and afterwards the site of Ford's Theatre, in one of its private boxes on April 14th, 1865, John Wilkes Booth mortally wounded President Abraham Lincoln, who died in a house on the opposite side of the street, a marble tablet on the front of that house, No. 516 Tenth street, announces that fact. The Government refused the use of the building for theatrical purposes afterwards, but bought it for \$100,000, remodelled the interior, made it fire proof, and then created the Medical Museum. The building is full of interesting surgical relics of the civil war, and contains the largest medical library in the world. It was the original design of the museum to be a complete collection of specimens illustrating military surgery, and to teach the best treatment of camp diseases, to educate medical men for military service especially; but it is not for curiosity alone, it is carried on wholly in the interest of science. The Museum is on the third floor—the specimens in case and otherwise, number 16,000; among the curiosities are the neck of John Wilkes Booth, with the bullet imbedded in its bones, which caused his death, the articulated skeleton of Guteau, the leg of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, also that of Gen. T. W. Sherman, and over one thousand specimens of the human crania alone, illustrating the ethnology of the United States, and more especially of its aboriginal race. Here also are skeletons of the buffalo, the bear, and many other American animals, as also of birds, reptiles and fishes, with models of ambulances, hospitals, barracks, medicine wagons, surgical instruments, artificial limbs, and a host of other such paraphrenalia appertaining to military medical science. The record of the hospitals here kept, number over 16,000 volumes, and the alphabetical register contains near 300,000 names of the army's dead. There are some valuable portraits belonging to the Museum kept here. The building has a plain brick front, painted generally dark brown, is 3 stories high, has a frontage of 71 ft. by a depth of 109 ft.

Within fifty feet of the National Museum and nearer 7th street, west, at the corner of B street, south, is the Medical Museum of the Army; it is about three-fifths completed, and it is thought, will be entirely finished August 1, 1887. The structure will contain over 3,000,000 bricks, and near 650,000 pounds of iron, with an area of 61,000 square feet for office, library, storage and corridors. It is four stories high with

the basement, and will have a frontage of 232 feet on B street, and will extend back 131 feet on 7th street. The contract price for its construction is \$181,000.

The Arsenal.—Situated at the foot of 4½ street, at the junction of the Potomac river and Anacostia or Eastern Branch. It contains 45 acres within its grounds over ½ mile long. Here are a number of military trophies, captured cannons, some taken at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, some at Vera Cruz, March 27, 1857, some at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777 and two English cannons “Presented to the Sovereign State of South Carolina by citizens” living abroad, to commemorate the 20th of December, 1860, are to be found here. During the civil war immense supplies of war material of all sorts were shipped from this point, it was the depot of ordnance supplies for the Army of the Potomac. A battalion of artillerymen now occupy the barracks guarding the material stored at this point. The U. S. Penitentiary was located at the northern limits of these grounds formerly, and inside of its walls those charged and convicted of conspiracy against the life of President Lincoln were executed by the hangman, and until 1869 this was the place of their sepulture; Wirz, the keeper of Andersonville was here buried, after his execution at the old Capitol, on 1st and B streets, northeast; the body of Booth was brought to this point and buried, but when the Penitentiary was demolished these bodies were removed, Booth to Baltimore, Wirz to Mt. Olivet, near Washington, and the others to private places of interment. The Ninth street line of cars, as also the Seventh street line, will carry passengers almost to the gates of the Arsenal.

Cemeteries.—There are no less than fifty cemeteries—public and private—near the limits of the city of Washington, as appears from the records of the Health Office of the District. Many are very ancient and practically abandoned, but to three of these only would we call the attention of visitors: Arlington, Oak Hill and the Congressional.

Arlington, the home of George Washington Parke Custis since 1802 until his death, and until 1861 of the great Confederate chieftain, General Robert E. Lee, who married Mr. Custis's only daughter. In the purchase by Congress, this tract of 1,000 acres has become national territory, and is the “last home” of over 15,000 brave men who died in defence of the nation's integrity in 1861-1865. On the Capitol's terrace look to the west, and high up above the Potomac, some 200 feet, almost along the line where the horizon meets the sky, one sees this venerable pile modelled from the old Roman temple near Naples, which was so long the abode of hospitality, now consecrated, to a great extent, to the purposes of sepulture of a nation's dead soldiery. The visitor to

the National Capital will not be satisfied unless he stands on the porch of this old homestead, now used as the office of the Cemetery, and from its lofty height views the panorama of the surroundings of the City, which lays before him like a map. The view is said to be without a rival, and the eye has an immense range of territory to contemplate. The estate is about one mile from the Aqueduct Bridge, leading from Georgetown over into Virginia, and near the western terminus of the Washington and Georgetown street Railway. From that point the roadway, especially through the signal station of Fort Meyer, is most excellent, and for a jaunt on foot is a walk of short duration. The grounds are kept in most perfect order, and all the surroundings teach one that he stands on hallowed ground.

Oak Hill Cemetery is situated at the head of Thirtieth street, west, and is reached by the line of the Metropolitan street cars, or as it is more commonly called the "F" street line ; leaving the cars at 30th street, a walk of two squares north, will bring the visitor to the gateway of this charming spot. It is located on the banks of the Rock Creek, the boundary between West Washington, or as it was formerly called Georgetown, and the city proper. Near the gateway is the chapel built in the style of architecture of Henry VIII. This is matted by ivy brought from "Melrose Abbey." In front of the chapel is the monument of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home !" who had been buried in 1852 in the cemetery near Tunis, Africa, and there remained until, at the expense of Mr. Corcoran, his bones were brought to this spot, and in '83 were re-interred with appropriate ceremonies. The statue of William Pinkney, is near here also, (he was the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, and nephew of William Pinkney, the great Maryland lawyer,) it represents that prelate in full canonical robes, and was dedicated to his memory by Mr. Corcoran, who was the friend of his youth, the comfort of his declining years. The mausoleum of Mr. Corcoran for his family is a beautiful specimen of mortuary architecture, this is in the north western section of the cemetery, whilst in the south eastern is the mausoleum of the Van Ness family, he was the member from New York, who married the heiress, Marcia, daughter of David Burns, one of the original proprietors of the site of Washington City ; this tomb is a model of the Temple of the Vesta at Rome. The cemetery comprises 25 acres, incorporated in 1849, one-half of which, and an endowment of \$90,000 were the donation of Mr. William W. Corcoran. Here were buried Chief Justice Chase, Secretary of War Stanton, the great Professor Joseph Henry, and many others, illustrious in American annals. All that nature with lavish hand can furnish of grateful shade and

delightful glen, all that art can suggest, stimulated by love for those "who are not," find rare fulfillment in this beautiful sleeping place of the dead.

The Congressional Cemetery is situated in the extreme eastern portion of the city, at the terminus of E street, south, along the banks of the Anacostia or Eastern Branch. It is the burial ground of the Christ Church Parish (Navy Yard), and in area contains over 30 acres ; the grounds were laid out in 1807, in recompense for the donation of the Government to the parish of this area, a number of sites were reserved for the interment of members of Congress who might die, whilst serving in that body. The statute directing such memorials to be erected has now been repealed.

Every day, except Sunday, visitors are allowed to visit these grounds, and the monument to George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, William Wirt, General McComb, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, are well worthy of inspection. There is here seen also a monument to a Choctain Chief, who left this city for the "happy hunting grounds." Congress caused to be erected in the center of the cemetery a receiving vault, where for some time reposed the bodies of General Taylor and John C. Calhoun. This cemetery is near the District Jail, about a half mile from the line of street cars (Washington and Georgetown) which leave at the corner of 8th and Penn avenue, S. E.

Court of Claims.—This tribunal holds its sessions in the Department of Justice ; 1509 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, which is reached by taking the line of horse cars (Washington and Georgetown Railroad,) running along that avenue. The jurisdiction of their Court is only exceeded in importance by that of the Supreme Court of the United States, it was established in 1855, to hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of the Executive Department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the General Government ; as also of all claims which may be referred to this Court by Congress.

The Department of Justice occupies a very imposing building known as the "Freedman's Bank," which was incorporated in 1865, one of the last Acts of President Lincoln was approving its charter, and every inducement was offered to the freedman to invest in the concern : when the collapse came it owed \$2,000,000 to the defrauded black depositors, and had only \$400 of the United States Securities amongst its assets. The money had been "permanently" invested in the bank building, and in one or two other such public edifices, mostly in Washington City.

Corcoran Art Gallery.—Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street, N.W. In 1869, this building, its contents, and a princely

endowment fund, was made a free gift to the public by Mr. William W. Corcoran. It was the Quarter Master General's Headquarters during the civil war, although the building was not then finished. The building is 106 feet broad, and 125 feet deep, built of brick, in the Renaissance style, with brown facings and ornaments, a mansard roof rises 10 feet above the second story, with a large central pavilion and two smaller ones at the corners. "Dedicated to Art" is inscribed in the front center—with statues 7 feet high, of perfect Carrara marble, representing famous artists and sculptors, niched along the whole length of the line of roof. Inside are priceless gems of art and sculpture, and the value of the donation may be further estimated by knowing that the building and ground are worth \$250,000, the collection of pictures and statuary placed by Mr. Corcoran in its galleries, are valued at \$100,000, and the endowment fund is \$900,000, yielding an annual income of \$70,000. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the admission is free, on the other days the admission fee is twenty-five cents. Catalogues and photographic copies of the best pictures and statues are sold by the janitor at the entrance to the building on Pennsylvania avenue. The building is reached by the W. & G. Railroad, and is opposite the State, War and Navy Department Building.

Churches.—The National capital has many buildings dedicated to the worship of the Almighty Being. The oldest parish is the one adjacent to the Navy Yard—here is the original church (Christ) located on G street, south, between 6th and 7th, east, in which Washington, Jefferson and Madison attended—Erected in 1800, for 16 years it was the only Episcopal Church in the city. The "Trinity" church corner of 3rd and C street, N. W., built of Seneca sandstone, with its two towers, is central, and largely attended. It was for a long time in the heart of the court end of town. The Bishop's Church (Pinkney) is on the highest point in the city, corner of 12th and Massachusetts avenue, N. W. It is called the "Ascension." It is the newest and most elegant church edifice in the city. Facing Lafayette Park on H street, north, corner of 16th street west, is the old church (1816) "St. John's," built from plans made by Latrobe, one of the architects of the capitol, here Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Arthur attended divine services. First Unitarian Church, (1824) corner of 6th and D streets, N. W., is now the Police Court, next to it, east, lived Daniel Webster. John C. Calhoun was wont to attend its services. This society have an elegant church on the corner of 14th and S streets N. W., (All Soul's.)

The Methodist Church, the "Metropolitan," on 4½ street, S. W., corner of C street, north, is a very fine building, its delicate spire reaching high into space, is a landmark in its vicinity, it is the church of General Grant's favorite pastor, Dr.

Newman, and its services were largely attended. President Cleveland attends the Presbyterian Church (Dr. Sunderland's) about a half square north of the "Metropolitan." The Roman Catholics have three churches distributed over the city at great distance apart, all large and handsome edifices, "St. Aloysius" is on K and N. Capitol street, the choral services here are very attractive, "St. Dominic's" is on the corner of 6th and F streets, S. W., and "St. Patrick's" is on 10th between G and H streets, N. W. All other denominations have churches, more or less worthy of mention. The "Foundry," corner of G and H streets, N. W., is a fine building, the church of President Hayes.

City Hall (U. S. and District Courts.)—The District of Columbia is national territory, her officers are United States Commissioners, and their subordinates, her courts, are United States Courts. The whole District is a ward of the nation. The City Hall is the seat of local administration of law, and is built at the head of 4½ street, its northern extremity, at the extreme southern end of that street formerly stood the penitentiary, now taken for the Arsenal and Military Barracks. Until 1871, the District had a local government, but one of the prime objects of locality the Federal City in the District where neither of the States had jurisdiction, was to remove the Federal Government as far as possible from any local influences, this idea seems to have predominated in Congress when it abolished all traces of local government and put the administration of the police, the fire, the school, the tax, and all the incidents of executive department of the local government of the District in the hands of these three Commissioners. The City Hall is now, therefore, the Court House only, it stands in Judiciary square, at the intersection of Louisiana and Indiana avenues, in the open space in front of it stands the Statue of President Lincoln, on a marble pillar. The building is judged by some to be a fine specimen of architecture, it is 250 feet long by 166 feet deep, two stories high, or 47 feet. Here Guiteau was condemned to death, Miss Mary Harris was tried for killing Burroughs, here the Star Route Conspiracy was tried, here Daniel E. Sickles, then a member of Congress from New York, was tried for killing Philip Barton Key, and many other trials of more or less importance here occurred.

The administration of local affairs by the Commissioners is temporarily located (we hope) about two squares south of the City Hall on 4½ street, just north of Pennsylvania avenue.

City Post Office.—About two squares to the south west of the City Hall, on Louisiana avenue, near 7th and C streets, N. W., the Post Office is located in a building that was formerly known as the Seaton House. It is proposed that

Congress shall appropriate a sum sufficient for the purchase of this site, and erect thereon a post office suitable for the services required thereof, which are immense, especially whenever Congress is in session, and worthy of the Capital of the nation.

County Jail.—The District once had its penitentiary, but it is now torn down, and the site thereof included in the grounds of the Arsenal, and now the convicts are sent to the penitentiary, at Albany, N. Y. The Jail is at the eastern extremity of G street, south, and could be readily converted into a penitentiary should the authorities determine not to exile our convicts as well as deprive them of their liberty. The Jail is built of Seneca stone, is three stories high and contains 300 cells, it is 310 feet by 190 feet, finished in 1882, at a cost of \$400,000. In the N. E. corridor of this building, Guiteau the assassin of President Garfield was hanged.

Akin to this building in its purposes are two adjacent buildings to the south of it, the Work House and the Alms House, many sad cases of wrecks, stranded on Washington's broad streets and avenues, are sent by the police authorities to these structures, not to this District born, but whose sufferings touch the common human heart with feeling of pity. On the Bladensburg road, two miles from the eastern terminus of the Columbia street cars, is the Reform School, for the boys of the District who are incorrigible, where they are kept at work and school until reformed or they become of age. The farm contains 150 acres, and the buildings are very complete in every respect. The main building is a conspicuous landmark in that direction, standing 250 feet above the Potomac.

The Capitol.—The building is most beautiful, symmetrical and majestic, as well as the largest in this country, and no matter from what point in the District you look its magnificent, spotless white dome, surmounted by the bronze figure of Freedom, the genius of America, 19½ high, is a great landmark, and hangs like a great globe in the air. The Capitol is in the center of the District of Columbia; as originally laid out, its center marks the Meridian of Washington, and to the city thoroughfares it is the great radiating center. All the street railways, and lines of public conveyance pass near or through its park, and from all points the view of the structure is most imposing. It was built from the plans of Stephen S. Hallet, as modified by Dr. William Thornton, but the additions and amendments of Latrobe and Bulfinch, with the addition of the peerless dome and faultless wings, north and south, have given to the American nation one of the most magnificent buildings of the world, exciting the encomiums of all beholders. Its length is 751 feet, its height to the top of the figure of Liberty is 287 feet, 5 inches. The ground plan

covers $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres and has cost to date \$15,000,000. *The corner stone of the center was laid by General Washington, Sept. 18, 1793, with imposing ceremonies; this the British troops nearly destroyed in 1814, and the fire of 1827 more effectually completed their work of destruction. This part of the building is 352 feet in length, by 122 feet deep. The corner stone of the extensions, north and south, was laid by Daniel Webster, July 4, 1851, with an oration, and most imposing ceremonies. In the south wing is the Hall of the House of Representatives, now numbering 329 members, whilst the Senate, with two Senators from each State of the Union, occupy the north wing.

The main entrance to the Capitol is to the east, the statue or the dome faces the east, and the original intention that the city should be built eastward is very easily seen.

The park surrounding the Capitol was greatly enlarged in 1874, and was laid out by the landscape gardener, Frederick Law Olmstead, who was employed by the City of New York to plan the improvement of Central Park in that great metropolis. How completely he has attained success in the arrangement of the Capitol Park, by the convenience of access to the main building, and the adornment of the beautiful hill upon which it is located, must strike the eye of the most casual observer. We should approach the building from the eastern side, where an immense space has been purposely left for those of the nation's citizens that throng here to stand and see the nation's executive inaugurated and sworn to the execution of the laws and the protection of the constitution. This ceremony occurs on the 4th of March of every fourth year. For the accommodation of the dignitaries of the nation attending, an immense platform is thrown out over the steps to the eastern portico, and on this the President is sworn by the Chief Justice of the United States, after which he delivers his inaugural address in the presence of the assembled host of his fellow-citizens. Directly facing him

*In 1871, the project for removing the National Capital from Washington was agitated and most seriously argued by members of Congress, from the "West," especially; from statistics, compiled at the Treasury Department, in answer to inquiries how deeply the National Government had made investments in this City, it appears that up to that year the improvements made by the Government had made \$45,000,000 in the gross. From which we can safely infer that the improvements up to this year [1887] of all kinds will not fall short of \$70,000,000.

Mr. Thatcher, of the Capitol law library, who is preparing a statement of the cost of the Capitol Building, says the cost of construction to August 1, 1814, was \$787,163; cost of old wing and constructing center, \$1,614,240; construction of new wings, \$8,405,332; new dome, \$926,290; repairs and improvements, \$968,224; water from Smith's spring, \$55,949; purchase of squares, \$637,688 and \$284,195; improvements of the ground, \$1,596,725; marble terrace, \$200,003; a total of over \$15,000,000.

during all this ceremony is the heroic statue of Washington, by Greenough, in Roman costume, his hand uplifted to heaven as if solemnly adjuring his new successor to fealty to the Nation. This statue cost \$44,000, and said by Edward Everett to be one of the finest works of sculpture of ancient or modern times.

On the north of the eastern portico, on the abutment nearest the main entrance is a group by Greenough also of heroic size, entitled Civilization, or the first settlement of America. It represents a mother, distracted by the attack of an almost nude Indian, who with uplifted tomahawk is about to end her life and that of the tender babe pressed so closely to her bosom, who is saved by the approach of her husband ; he has seized the murderous arm and doubtless will succeed in protecting his all. The faithful friend, the dog, watches for the ultimate result with all eagerness. This group cost \$24,000, it took 12 years for its completion and is greatly admired. On the abutment to the south of this portico is a corresponding group by Persico, entitled the Discovery of America. Columbus clad in complete armor, holds aloft the globe, whilst a terrified Indian girl crouches at his feet in attitude of intense amazement. This group occupied five years in its completion, and cost \$24,000.

In the niche to the north of the bronze doors enclosing the entrance to the building, is the typical figure of War, and on the south side of these doors is the figure of Peace, the first an antique, Roman soldier, the other a gentle maid tendering the branch of olive. These heroic figures are nine feet high, both by Persico ; cost \$12,000 each, and five years of labor. Whilst over the door is the bust of Washington, crowned by Fame and Peace.

In the tympanum of the main portico, Persico placed the figure of America crowned by a star, and supporting the shield of the United States, she looks towards the figure of Hope, on her right who apostrophises America, and points towards a figure of Justice on the left. These figures are beautifully executed, they are $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and the idea of their arrangement was conceived by the mind of John Adams.

The tympanum of the north wing is filled by a group representing the Progress of Civilization in America, by Crawford, cut in Washington, cost \$46,000.

The north front, as also the south, of the building, are ornamented with balustrades and beautifully proportioned colonnades, all in harmony without and within. The porticos to the north and to the south wing are each approached by 46 pure white marble steps, in harmony with the approach to the main portico, and are adorned with double rows of col-

umns in the corinthian order, 22 in all, each 30 feet high, all of pure white marble.

The Bronze Doors, modeled in Rome by Rogers in 1858, cast in Munich by von Muller in 1861, at the eastern entrance to the Rotunda, here they were placed in 1872, they are 19 feet high and 9 feet wide, cost \$28,000, and weigh 20,000 pounds. They illustrate the Life of Columbus. Each door is laid off in eight panels, and each panel is a perfect picture, *in relief alto*. The lower one on the left is the Examination of Columbus before the Council of Salamanca, next above is the departure from the Convent near Palos, and whose prior, Perez, brought him before the Queen; then is the audience with Ferdinand and Isabella; and the fourth is Sailing from Palos; fifth is his Landing at San Salvador; and sixth is the First Encounter with the Indians; seventh is his Triumphal Entry into Barcelona; the eighth represents Columbus in Chains; and the ninth is the Deathbed of Columbus. On these doors are many historical portraits and statuettes which will repay study and close examination: popes, kings, queens, bishops, priests, soldiers, sailors and historians, whose names are intimately connected with that of Columbus, including Washington Irving and William H. Prescott. The doors are well worthy of being "portals to the temple of freedom."

The Rotunda.—This we enter through these doors, its height is 180 feet, the circumference is 300 feet, and the diameter 96 feet. Its circular walls are divided into 8 panels, and decorated with massive paintings, made familiar to our people by having been engraved for the backs of our national currency. These are each 18 by 12 feet and represent the following subjects: Landing of Columbus in 1492, at San Salvador, painted by John Vanderlyn, cost \$12,000; The Discovery of the Mississippi by Ferdinand De Soto, in 1541, painted by Wm. H. Powell, cost \$10,000; and the Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Delft-Haven in Holland, July 21, 1620, painted by Robert Walter Weir, cost \$10,000; the four other paintings are by Col. John Trumbull, an Aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington, 1775, cost \$32,000, and depict important events in the history of our country: The Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1776; The Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York, October 17, 1777; The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19, 1781; and The Resignation of Gen. Washington at Annapolis, Maryland, December 23, 1783. The series is more than usually valuable by reason of the fact that these portraits were nearly all painted from life, the others from original portraits in the possession of their respective families.

Relievos.—Above the paintings are four alto-relievos and four busts; they are by different artists, cost in all \$24,000,

and each signalizes some notable event in the history of our country. The extraordinary results reached by artisans indicates that this peculiar phase of high art "must have been in its earliest stages of development when these figures were executed." They represent, The Preservation of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas in 1606; The landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, Mass., in 1620; William Penn's Treaty with the Indians at Philadelphia, in 1686; A Combat between Daniel Boone and the Indians in Kentucky, in 1775. The four busts represent Columbus, Cabot, Raleigh and La Salle done in 1827 by pupils of Canova, cost \$9,500. Higher up on the walls C. Brumidi has frescoed a series of historical pictures, so life like and spirited and yet so finished, that they seem actually to stand out like statuary. The first in the series over the western entrance to the rotunda is the Landing of Columbus; the second, Cortez Entering the Temple of the Sun in Mexico; the third, Pizarro with the Horse in the Conquest of Peru; the fourth, The Burial of De Soto in the Mississippi River; the fifth, The Rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas; the sixth, The Disembarkation of the Pilgrims, the seventh, Penn's treaty with the Indians at Philadelphia, Pa.; the eighth, The Industrial Colonization of the New England States; the ninth, General Oglethorpe and the Indians in Georgia; the tenth, The Battle of Lexington; the eleventh, The Declaration of Independance; the twelfth The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis; the thirteenth The Death of Tecumseh; the fourteenth, The American Army entering Mexico; the fifteenth, The Gold Mines of California. These paintings complete the circumference of the Rotunda. Each painting is twenty feet wide and nine feet high; the cost in all about \$10,000. The ceiling of the Dome displays an allegorical painting ambitiously called "The Apotheosis of Washington," in which he is represented in purple robes, surrounded by female figures representing the thirteen original States. The figures around the margin representing Commerce, Agriculture, Mechanics, War, Arts, and Sciences, make a pleasant finish to the ceiling, and the artist has worked in the portraits of Fulton, Morris, Morse and Franklin with the mythological characters of Ceres, Mercury, Vulcan and Neptune, with good effect. Cost, \$50,000; cover, 5,000 square feet; done in 1864.

Hall of Statuary.--From the Rotunda south is the old hall of the House of Representatives modeled by Latrobe after a theatre at Athens; it was occupied for thirty-two years by the House of Representatives, and, in 1864, appropriated to its present purpose. Though comparatively small, it was large enough for the representatives of the people who met forty years ago. It is semi-circular, 95 feet long, 60 feet in its widest part, and over 50 feet to the highest point in the

roof, and has been set apart by a special Act of Congress "in order that each State should send the effigies of two of her chosen sons to be placed here permanently." Several States have responded, and this hall, which once resounded with the eloquence of many a "forest-born Demosthenes," is being peopled by the mute statues of historic characters in marble and bronze.

Over the north door is a marble clock done by Franzoni, 1830. It represents history in the winged ear of time recording passing events, the hours are marked on the face of the wheel; on the south wall, over the former Speaker's chair is a gigantic figure of Liberty (1829) by a pupil of Canova, and of very superior merit. Liberty now looks down on her children.

Rhode Island was the first State to respond to the action taken by Congress, and is represented in marble by Roger Williams, born 1606, died 1868, the Apostle of Religious Liberty. Artist Franklin Simmons, of Rhode Island; placed here in 1870. Nathaniel Green, born in 1742, died 1786, Major General of the Army of the Revolution. Artist Henry Kirke Brown, of Massachusetts, 1869.

Connecticut sends in marble Jonathan Trumbull, born 1710, died 1785, the last Colonial Governor of the State, and the intimate friend of Washington, so much so that Washington called him *Brother Jonathan*. Artist C. B. Ives, of Connecticut. 1872. Roger Sherman, born 1721, died, 1793. A shoemaker, lawyer, judge, delegate to Congress, one of the Committee of Five, which reported the Declaration, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Artist, C. B. Ives, of Connecticut, 1872.

New York sends in bronze, George Clinton, born 1739, died 1812, Vice-President of the United States. Artist, Henry K. Brown, of Mass. Cast by Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, 1873. Robert R. Livingston, born 1746, died 1813, one of the Committee of Five which reported the Declaration, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The first Chancellor of the State of New York, and administered the oath of office to Washington as President of the United States. Artist, Erastus D. Palmer, of New York. Cast in Paris by Barbedienne, 1874.

Massachusetts is represented in marble by John Winthrop, born, 1588, died, 1640. Artist, Richard S. Greenough, 1876. Samuel Adams, born, 1722, died 1803, called by many "The Father of the Revolution." 1876, Artist, Anne Whitney.

Vermont has contributed in marble Ethan Allen, born, 1737, died 1789, Colonel of the Revolutionary Army, the captor of Fort Ticonderoga in "the name of God and the Continental Congress!" Artist, Larkin C. Mead, 1875. Jacob Collamer, born 1792, died 1865, Postmaster-General of President Taylor's

Cabinet, and United States Senator at the time of his death. Maine has contributed in marble William King, born 1768, died 1852, President of the convention which framed the constitution of his state and her first Governor. Artist, Franklin Simmons, 1877.

Pennsylvania in marble, is represented by Robert Fulton, born 1765, died 1815, the inventor of steam navigation, Artist, Helen Blanche, Nevin, 1883. John Peter Gabriel Muhlenburgh, born 1746, died 1807, a minister of the Gospel, who, when his attention was called to that fact, said, there was "a time to pray and a time to fight," a General of the Revolutionary Army, 1884. Edmund D. Baker, born in the year 1811, died in the year 1861, a weaver, lawyer, and United States Senator from Oregon, Colonel of the 71st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed in battle at Ball's Bluff, Virginia, October 21st, 1861. Artist, Horatio Stone, cost \$10,000. Abraham Lincoln, born 1809, died 1865, a farmer, lawyer, member of Congress, and President of the United States. Artist, Vinnie Ream, cost \$15,000, 1870. Alexander Hamilton, born 1756, died 1804, the first Secretary of the National Treasury. Artist, Horatio Stone, cost \$10,000, 1868. The three last named were ordered by Congress. Thomas Jefferson, born 1743, died 1826, one of the Committee of Five which reported the Declaration, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the third President of the United States. Houdon's statue of Washington, is a copy of which was taken by Hubbard. The original of this statue was modelled from Washington himself, the artist being a guest at Mount Vernon during that period.

There are several portraits adorning the walls, those of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, born 1737, died 1832, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. George Washington, by Stuart, bought by Congress in 1876, from ex-Senator Chesnut, of Camden, South Carolina, for \$1,200. Gunning Bedford, a member of the continental Congress from Delaware, presented to Congress by the family. Benjamin West, Joshua R. Giddings, and portraits in mosaic of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Thomas Jefferson, by Sully, Henry Clay the great Commoner, by Neagle.

The 14 columns of variegated marble from Potomac quarries, each 35 feet high, are very handsome.

House of Representatives.—This Hall merits attention, it is 139 feet long, 93 feet wide, and 36 feet high. The ceiling of the Hall is of iron, very beautifully decorated; the light comes through glass panels, on each of which is painted the arms of a State. The spacious galleries afford abundant room for about 1400 persons, though it is seldom that so many are present. Orators are in the wane, the newspaper leads public thought, hence the people look in upon Congress with

curious eyes, rather than for instruction. On the right side of the Speaker's chair is a full length portrait of Washington; artist, Vanderlyn. On the left side, a full length portrait of La Fayette; artist, Ary Schaffer. Washington at Yorktown, Va., refusing the request of Cornwallis for an armistice, just before the final surrender; artist Brumidi. And two paintings, one representing The First Landing of Henry Hudson, the other the Discovery of California, are by Bierstadt, and cost \$10,000, each. The corridors are paved with English Minton tiles, and afford entrance to the various Committee rooms which are accessible to the public.

The staircases to the galleries are of polished Tennessee marble. On the wall of the western is the painting by Leutze of Western Emigration, for which he received \$20,000. Beneath it is a view of the Golden Gate, by Bierstadt. At the foot of this staircase is a bust, in bronze, of an Indian Chief, (Chippewa) Bee-she-kee, or the Buffalo, 1858, by Vinceiti from nature.

On the wall of the eastern staircase is the painting of Lincoln and his Cabinet, considering the proposed Emancipation Proclamation. This was painted by Francis Bicknell Carpenter. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson paid \$25,000 for it, and presented it to Congress, February 12, 1878.

At the foot of this staircase is a statue of Thomas Jefferson —artist Powers—cost \$10,000.

The Supreme Court.—From the Rotunda, going north, the first point of interest is the Supreme Court Room. It was the Senate Chamber of forty years ago, and until 1869. It is semi-circular in form, 75 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 feet high, and has a dome ceiling. Around the wall on brackets are the busts of deceased Chief Justices. In the robing-room adjoining is a portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, by Rembrandt Peale; also a portrait of John Jay, the first Chief Justice, by Gilbert Stuart, and a portrait of Taney, by Healy. Leaving the court room we come to—

The Senate, a beautiful chamber; the ceiling is of iron; the skylights in the center are glass panels painted with symbols of national progress. It was first occupied on Jan. 4, 1859, and is 115 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 36 feet high, and will seat about 900 persons. In close proximity is the—

President's Room, so-called, as this is the room where, towards the close of a session of Congress, the President signs the bills as they are adopted, during the closing hours of legislation, it is beautifully ornamented. On the walls are portraits of Washington and his first Cabinet. The ceiling has symbolic paintings representing Religion, Liberty, Legislative Authority, and Executive Power, with portraits of Columbus, Vespucci, Wm. Brewster, and Franklin.

The Marble Room adjoining is of polished Tennessee marble and plate glass. It is 40 feet long and 20 feet wide; and is used as a private reception room by the Senators.

The Vice-President's Room is the same size as the President's. It is handsomely furnished, and a fine painting of Washington by Peale adorns the south wall.

The Senate Reception Room is very elaborately and beautifully ornamented. Senators meet those who call upon them during the sessions of the Senate in this room.

The room adjoining, which was formerly the Senate Post Office, is worth a visit. The ceiling is covered with symbolic paintings representing Geography, History, Physics, and Telegraphy.

The staircases to the galleries are of white Italian marble, highly polished. On the wall of the eastern staircase is the painting of the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, by Wm. H. Powell; cost, \$25,000. At the foot of this staircase is a statue of Franklin, by Hiram Powers; cost, \$10,000. Ascending these stairs the corridors paved with encaustic tiles lead to a vestibule where are two paintings by Thomas Moran, one, The Cañon of the Yellowstone, the other, the Cañon of the Colorado; each cost \$10,000. A pretty figure in marble entitled, "Il Penserosa" is also here. Near by is an equestrian likeness of General Scott. There is also a full length likeness of Henry Clay, by John Neagle. On the western staircase is a painting by James Walker of the Storming of Chapultepec, which cost \$6,000. At the foot of this staircase is a statue of Hancock, by Stone; cost, \$5,500.

The rooms of all the committees of the Senate and House are fitted up handsomely; those, however, which deserve more special attention are the Committees on Agriculture, Military and Naval Affairs. The walls and ceilings are decorated with historical paintings of a highly meritorious character and are well worthy a visit.

Beneath this part of the building is the heating and ventilating apparatus, an interesting place to visit, and will repay close examination. There is a similar arrangement under the House of Representatives. The staircases from the lobby, north of the Senate chamber, to the committee rooms below are elaborate and beautiful specimens of bronze work formed of vines and leaves, with deer, eagles and cupids as reliefs, cost, \$22,500, Bandia artist, cast by Archer & Co. of Philadelphia.

The Bronze Door at the entrance to the Senate from the northeast portico, illustrates Revolutionary and national history symbolized by War and Peace. The panels are in the following order and represent The battle of Bunker Hill, and the death of General Warren, in 1775. The battle of Mon-

mouth, New Jersey, in 1778. The battle at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. Hamilton's capture of a redoubt. The ovation of Washington at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1789. The first inauguration of President Washington in 1789. The laying of the corner stone of the United States Capitol, September 3d, 1793, and the Blessings of Peace. The door was designed by Thomas Crawford, and was cast by James T. Ames, at Chicopee, Massachusetts, cost \$60,000.

Over the door there is a group in marble, representing Justice and History. In the pediment are detached figures representing the progress of American civilization and the decadence of the Indians; the center figure is America, to the south is a soldier, then a merchant, then youth, then the teacher, a mechanic, an anchor, a sheaf of wheat; to the north a pioneer settler, then a hunter, an Indian chief, an Indian mother and babe, an Indian grave. The figures were modelled by Crawford, and including the work of cutting them, cost about \$50,000, which we have already referred to.

The Library of Congress occupies the entire western projection of the central Capitol building, the central portion is 91 feet long by 34 feet wide; completed in 1853, the two wings north and south, are each 95 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 38 feet high. The original library was commenced in 1800, but was destroyed with the Capitol in 1814 during the war with England. It was afterwards replenished by the purchase of the library belonging to Ex-President Jefferson, by Congress, embracing about 7,000 volumes. In 1851 it contained 55,000 volumes, and by an accidental fire in that year the whole collection was destroyed, except 20,000 volumes. It was rebuilt in 1852, when \$75,000 was appropriated in one sum to replenish the collection. The new library halls, three in number, are fitted up with ornamental iron cases and iron ceilings, the whole being perfectly fire-proof, its architect was Mr. T. U. Walter and the work was completed by Mr. Edward Clark, at a total cost of \$280,000 in 1867. The library is heated from the apparatus of the Senate and House, distant 209 feet on either side, and it is the only completely fire-proof library in the world — all marble, iron and glass. The largest in the United States.

The law department of the Library is kept apart from the main body, and is located immediately below the Supreme Court room, in the room formerly occupied by that august tribunal. This law library is the most complete and valuable one in the country. The library is recruited by regular appropriations made by Congress, which average about \$11,000 per annum; also by additions received by copyright, by exchanges, and from the Smithsonian Institution. The library of the Smithsonian Institution has now been deposit-

ed in the library of Congress, where it is secured against loss by fire. This collection is especially rich in scientific works, embracing the largest assemblage of the transactions of learned societies which exists in the country. The library was also enriched by the presentation to the Government, in 1882, of the large private library of Dr. Joseph M. Toner, of Washington, numbering over 27,000 volumes, besides nearly as many pamphlets. The donor, whose public spirit is worthy of emulation, adds to the collection annually. The library of copyright books was removed here from the Patent Office in 1870, and all copyrights issued in the United States, are now recorded in the books deposited in the office of the Librarian of Congress. The present number of volumes in the whole library, including law books, which are kept in a separate library room under the Supreme Court, is over 600,000, besides about 180,000 pamphlets. A new building to contain its overflowing stores of learning, and to afford room for their proper arrangement, has become a necessity, and three squares to the east of the Capitol grounds, are now being prepared for the erection of a grand National Library worthy of the Nation. This collection is very rich in history, political science, jurisprudence; and books, pamphlets and periodicals of American publication, or relating in any way to America. At the same time the library is a universal one in its range, no department of literature or science being unrepresented. The public are privileged to use the books in the library, while members of Congress and about thirty official members of the Government only can take away books. The library is open every day, (Sundays excepted), during the session of Congress, from 9 a. m. to the hour of adjournment. In the recess of Congress it is open between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. From the western portico the panoramic view of the city and beyond is very fine.

The Dome. On the left of the small rotunda, immediately north of, and adjacent to the main rotunda is found the door leading to the staircase, which winds its way up, makes 290 steps to reach the top of the dome, and on the way up affording an opportunity to study the mechanism of the immense structure weighing over 8,000,000 lbs., with a diameter of 136 feet, finished 1865. The door at the top of the first flight of steps brings us to the open space and we pass up between the outer shell and the inner shell of the dome, on a stairway which is lighted by a series of small arches, through which the sides and floor of the rotunda can be seen as also the canopy still above. We next reach the columns (36) and then the balustrade above, along which one can go entirely around the dome; a steep stairway placed above the minor shell, brings us to the gallery immediately under Brumidi's

"Apotheosis of Washington" and the other paintings on the canopy, and over this balustrade the people walking on the floor of the rotunda can be seen, who look like dwarfs, 180 feet beneath us. From this balustrade another abrupt flight of iron steps brings us to the last point of ascent, and the view from this platform will amply repay any one able to make the ascent. We are within four feet as high as St. Paul's dome in London is above the earth, and within 26 feet of as high as St. Peter's at Rome. Still above us is the lantern, lighted at night when Congress is in session, this is modeled from the ancient "Temple of the Wind," and above all is "Freedom," 19 feet 6 inches high, weighing 15,000 lbs. cost \$25,000, designed by Crawford and cast by Clark Mills. The guard at this point is generally kind enough to locate the points of interest in view. Anacostia, and the Hospital for the Insane to the east and south, the Arsenal, Alexandria, Arlington, Fort Myer, Georgetown, with the Catholic College, the different Executive Departments nearer to us; Howard University, Soldiers' Home; "Edgewood" the home of Chief Justice Chase, Bladensburg, Congressional Cemetery, and the Navy Yard.

The original Capitol, or center building, is likened to the Maison Carree at Nismes, but the modifications and additions to the original portion have given to the building its greatest magnificence and its most glowing charms. The crest of the building is 397 feet above low tide water in the Potomac, and 360 feet above the western entrance to its grounds at 1st and Penn avenue, west. The Washington monument 555 feet high stands immediately west of the building, and the view at night from the western portico of the lights of the city and of the great public mall, below us, is as picturesque as any in the world. The view of the Capitol building on the east front, by moonlight, is equal to that apostrophised by Byron, in referring to the great Roman pile under similar circumstances.

The Crypt—Heating and Ventilating Apparatus. Under the whole building is a massive substructure of masonry (at some points extending seventy feet into the earth's surface,) upon which is reared the immense Capitol. Immediately beneath the rotunda is a collection of gigantic pillars supporting its stone floor and the dome,—among these—are constructed store-rooms for the use of the Congressional Library.

Below this, still, is the crypt, originally designed for the reception of the sarcophagus to contain the remains of General Washington.

Beneath the north wing are the heating and ventilating apparatus of the Senate Chamber, whilst under the south wing are those of the House of Representatives. The supply

of air is thrown into the Senate at the rate of 30,000 cubic feet per minute, and is drawn from a shaft on the western side of the Capitol. There are eighteen miles of steam pipes here used for heating this chamber. Whilst this House has 40,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, and thirty miles of steam heating pipes are here used.

The kitchens of the refectories under each chamber will here be found. The engineers will give all needed information, and a visitor may be allowed to test the strength of the electric machines if desired; many of the members are accustomed to taking "the shock" as a stimulant. We must say it is better than the "cold tea" furnished in the refectories very often.

How is the Capitol lighted?—Adjoining the dome is the electric battery of 180 cells, on Smees principle, that gives the current to a Gardiner apparatus, and so 1300 gas lights are put in a blaze in a few moments. This machinery cost \$30,000.

St. Peter's at Rome is 144 feet higher; St. Paul's in London is 92 feet higher; whilst Washington's monument, due west from the Capitol, one mile, is 555 feet in height.

The Capitol covers more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is one-eighth smaller than St. Peter's, and one-fifth larger than St. Paul's. St. Peter's has already cost \$49,000,000, and the new Court House in New York cost over \$8,000,000.

The western approach to the Capitol is to be made even more magnificent if possible, than is the eastern. The marble terrace, twenty feet high, with balustrade extending from the N. E. corner along the N. W. and S. fronts, to the S. E. corner of the building, adds the appearance of another story to the western front, and gives an appearance of finish to the base of the structure, which was most seriously needed. The space for storage under the terrace was also very much needed; this is absolutely fire proof. At the foot of the main stairway is placed the bronze statue of Chief Justice Marshall, made in Rome, by Story, cost \$20,000.

Before the western entrance to the Capitol park from Pennsylvania avenue, is the Naval Monument—the work on the figures is delicate and beautiful; the artist, Franklin Simmons of Rhode Island. Its height, 40 feet, cost \$25,000, erected 1878. At the apex is History recording the deeds of her valiant dead, whilst America with head bowed upon her shoulder, weeps for their loss; these figures are $8\frac{3}{4}$ feet high. Before the western panel, below them, the figure of Victory, 6 feet high, holds the crown of laurels over the typical figures of the marine and the sailor, whilst in front of the eastern panel at the monument is the figure of Peace, with the emblems of her conquests at her feet.

The Old Capitol.—Facing the Capitol Park on the east, at the intersection of 1st street, east and A, north, with Maryland avenue, is a trio of splendid residences, (the corner is occupied by General William McKee Dunn, and in the most southern is the hospitable abode of Judge S. F. Field, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States). Their walls were once those of a building known as the Old Capitol. It received this name for the reason that when the British, in 1814, burnt out the unfinished Capitol; this building was fitted up as the meeting place of Congress, and here for many years that body sat. Afterwards it became a boarding house, and in it John C. Calhoun died. During the Civil War it was the old Capitol prison, and within its yard Henry Wirz, the keeper of Andersonville prison, was executed, as also several others, victims of the civil war. The same walls now make Lanier place, and they have become witnesses of many scenes usual to the cultured elegance and social refinement of their present owners.

The Coast Survey.—South of Capitol building, on New Jersey avenue, near B street, south: the street cars (Washington and Georgetown) pass within one-quarter of a square of this department. The duties of this office are to make and publish maps and charts of our coasts and harbors from surveys thereof, to establish the triangulation of the interior of our country, and connect the surveys of the eastern and western coasts, and so determine geographical positions of latitude and longitude, to publish books for sailing directions and annual tide tables computed in advance for all our ports. This office also has the custody, by statute, of our standard of weights and measures. The office is managed on thoroughly scientific principles, and is completely equipped for the execution of its important duties—a visit to the same will amply repay a visitor interested in this great work.

Engraving and Printing, (Bureau of)—Situated on B street, S., near 14th street, W.—near the Washington Monument. This is a branch of the Treasury Department, and here one can see the engraving and printing of the bonds, notes, bank notes and Internal Revenue stamps used by the Government. In 1879 this work was removed from the Treasury Building proper, and this handsome fire-proof building was occupied for that purpose. Its cost was \$366,930, exclusive of ground, and the number of employees is over 1,000. The building is reached by the horse cars called the "Belt Line," which cross Pennsylvania avenue at 1st street, and also at 14th street, north-west, and go southward. In the building the visitor is placed in charge of a Government guide, and shown all of its details.

Botanical Gardens are to the west of the Capitol grounds, between Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues, and between 1st and 2nd streets, W. The immense glass dome, having a diameter of 61 feet, with its vane "1867" must attract the eye as one descends from the Capitol steps to the west. The area of the gardens is about ten acres; the length of the building is 300 feet; the width of the center, 61 feet. The Wilkes Expedition brought home the first plants for this Garden of a rare order, and now within its walls of glass and iron will be found a complete exhibit of the plants, the trees and the flowers of all parts of the world. It is a great "object teacher" in botany intended for the education of the people and the distribution of plants among them. The Gardens are under the administration of a committee of Congress, and each member of Congress receives his quota of the shrubs, seeds and plants for distribution among his constituents.

In these gardens, about the center thereof, between the main building and Pennsylvania avenue, is the "Bartholdi Fountain" so greatly admired at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia (1876).

The Executive Mansion, or White House, is surrounded by the Executive Departments, on the west of its park is the massive structure occupied by the State, the War and the Navy Departments; on the east of these grounds is the United States Treasury Building; — this building faces Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street, W., and is just one and one-half mile west of the Capitol building. On the north of the Treasury, across Pennsylvania avenue, is the Department of Justice, which contains the law offices of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the legal advisers of the Executive.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster General are on F street, north, between 7th and 9th streets, west, but it is believed that these two officers of the Cabinet will be drawn nearer the White House for quarters; the present General Post Office being far too small for its purposes, will be converted into the City Post Office, and the Patent Office—as it is generally known and called—will be devoted to the purposes suggested by the name by which it is known.

The grounds surrounding the Executive Mansion constitute 80 acres of land. The building is two stories high, 180 feet long by 90 feet deep, modelled after the palace of the Duke of Leinster at Dublin, but made far more imposing by the addition—during the residence here of General Andrew Jackson—of a massive porch, reaching to the roof line and forming a magnificent *port cochere*.

The building was burned by the British in 1814. The main approach is from Pennsylvania avenue on the north, a

carriage drive and foot walk from the two gateways sweep in a semi circle in front of and under this porch.

The main entrance is into a large vestibule, very richly decorated. The grand East Room, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide and 22 feet high, is the place for general receptions, and is open from 10 to 3 o'clock for the public view. This room is most beautifully adorned. The furniture, the mirrors and the chandeliers are of the most elegant. Next to this room on the west is the Green Room, then the oval room called the Blue Room, 40x30 feet, where the President and his assistants in that duty receive the visitors at the evening receptions. Next is the Red Room, which is the parlor of the President's family; and into which from the vestibule all visitors must pass, at levees or public receptions, on their way to the Blue Room. The Rooms receive each of their names from the prevailing color of its furniture and drapery. The State Dining Room, 40x30 feet, is next to the Red Parlor, and is fitted up for the purposes of the various public banquets given by the Executive to the dignitaries of the nation and those of foreign governments. The Conservatory stands on the west wall of the Mansion; it is very attractive, being filled with many beautiful shrubs and flowers, as also rare exotics. This is in charge of a skilled florist, formerly employed by Jay Cooke; with an appropriation of \$5,000 per year he makes this one of the "Sights of Washington."

The public offices of the Executive are on the second floor, east, and the seven sleeping apartments are on the same floor, to the west. On the walls of the apartments and galleries are hung many valuable portraits of the Presidents. Across Pennsylvania avenue, north of the White House, is Lafayette Park with the equestrian statue of Jackson, whilst one square west of it, (17th street and Pennsylvania avenue,) is the Corcoran Art Gallery, which, therefore, faces the State, War and Navy Department building.

Whilst south of the Mansion are the beautiful grounds, in which during the summer months the celebrated "Marine Band" give open air concerts, and beyond them stands that wonderful structure, the "Washington Monument."

General Land Office.—This important bureau of the Interior Department, occupies the 9th street front of the Patent Office, north-east corner of 9th and F streets, north-west. Reached by the line of Metropolitan street cars.

Health (National Board of,) has its quarters at 1410 G street, northwest, east of the Treasury Department.

Hospitals.—The District of Columbia is amply supplied with such buildings; they are supported by private contributions, though in some instances they are aided by District appropriations. Near the City are located some national

hospitals: The "Hospital for the Insane of the Army and Navy," sometimes called "St. Elizabeth," from the name of the original tract of land on which the hospital is built. It is reached by the street cars (Washington and Georgetown) to Navy Yard gate, and then by the Anacostia street railway to the foot of the hill upon which the hospital stands, distant from terminus of cars one-half a mile. The grounds surrounding the building are over 400 acres, and at a distance the establishment appears like some elegant country seat; the main building is 750 feet long, four stories high, with receding wings and embattled parapet. In 1855 it was opened, and within its enclosure are over 600 patients from the army and navy; in many instances, the infirmity has been brought on by the shock of battle. The establishment is most completely equipped as to staff and all the appliances of science, and most perfectly kept by its able superintendent and his assistants. It is under the control of the Secretary of the Interior by law, and is supported by the National Government. Cost \$1,513,112. Open to visitors on Wednesdays, from 2 to 6 P. M. The point of location is one of the highest in the District, and from it the panorama is extensive and grand.

National Deaf Mute College is situated on Boundary street, where 7th street, east, intersects M street, north, and is reached nearest by Columbia street railway, leaving it at 7th and H streets, northeast; then walk north from H to M. The institution was incorporated in 1857, and is for the free education of deaf mute children of sailors and soldiers of the United States, as also of the children of the District so afflicted. The grounds surrounding the main building are 100 acres. This building is 216 by 76 feet, built of Connecticut brown stone, with layers of white Ohio sandstone, roofed with red and blue slate in courses and patterns. The style is pointed Gothic of the 14th century, and presents a handsome appearance. The value of the property is fixed at \$350,000; the building cost the Government \$751,000. The establishment is most complete, and uses the French system of instruction. The hospital for children is on W, between 12th and 13th, N. W.; for women on Pennsylvania avenue and 25th street, N. W.; for freedmen at 5th and Boundary; the Providence on 2d and D streets, N. E.; the Naval (cost \$125,000) is on Pennsylvania avenue and 9th, S. E., and the Emergency and Dispensary is at 416 10th street, N. W.

Soldiers' Home was originally a military asylum, built from part of the money (\$118,791) levied on the City of Mexico by General Scott, to which fund is added the fines and forfeitures against soldiers, and a tax of 12 cents per month on each man in the regular service. In 1868 the fund

had increased to \$800,000. The Home was first opened in 1851, and now contains 500 acres in its bounds. It is for the benefit of the private soldiers of the regular service, who must surrender their pensions whilst inmates. The main building is 200 feet front, built of marble, with a tower of 90 feet in height in the center, of Roman style of architecture. Along the west approach is the Governor's, the Surgeon's, and other residences of the officers of the Home ; to the east is a beautiful chapel, and a large dormitory south ; and on the crest of the hill, facing the city, about one-quarter mile south of the main building, is the heroic bronze statue of General Winfield Scott, in full uniform, 10 feet high, by Thompson, 1873 ; cost \$18,000. The drive through the grounds is seven miles in length, and is very elegantly kept. Go to head of 7th street by Washington and Georgetown branch street cars, and take Silver Spring horse cars to entrance of Home—*The Hotel des Invalides* of the American army.

Interior Department is in the Patent Office ; the office of that member of the cabinet, the Secretary of the Interior, is in the corner of the building, at the junction of 7th and F streets, N. W.

Justice (Department of) is in the building formerly used as the Freedman's Bank, cost \$197,779, and is opposite the north front of the Treasury building ; open from 9 until 3 ; enter from Pennsylvania avenue at west end of building.

Louise Home is a munificent gift of Mr. William W. Corcoran, 1871, costing \$200,000, and has an endowment of \$250,000 ; situated on Massachusetts avenue, between 15th and 16th, N. W. ; reached by the 14th street cars (Washington and Georgetown Railway), at junction of Massachusetts avenue. It is named after the wife and daughter of Mr. Corcoran, and is the home of gentlewomen, of education and refinement, of reduced circumstances. The 55 inmates are treated as the guests of Mr. Corcoran, and are invited to the Home by the Board of Directors. Open every day, except Sundays, after 12 o'clock.

Museum (National).—Situated on B street, south, between 10th and 12th streets, west ; is always interesting to all classes in search of amusement or instruction. It is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, and is but a few yards east of that building. This Museum cost \$250,000, and is an immense structure, covering 2½ acres of ground ; is 350 feet square ; built of brick ; chiefly only 1 story high, but at the corners are pavilions rising to 3 stories in height, whilst the central doorways are flanked by towers. In the

center is the dome, 77 feet high at the walls, and at the top 108 feet. From this center diverge the four aisles, each 65x117 feet. From the curious and valuable things brought home by Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, to which we must add the specimens acquired since in fifty expeditions sent out by the general Government, besides the great number of donations of individuals, we must further add nearly all the foreign exhibits of the Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia (1876), and many others from scientific societies and museums all over the world. In 1883 all these valuables (estimated at \$800,000) were removed to this Museum. Each article is so carefully and intelligently labeled, and so classified, as to need no catalogue.

Adjacent to this, on the east, is the Army Medical Museum, to be finished August 1st, 1887.

Monuments.—The National to Washington ; situated south of the Executive Mansion and Departments, near the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and also the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum. Robert Mills, the architect, intended this shaft to reach 600 feet, and it now measures, to the aluminum tip which rests on the capstone, 555 feet. This capstone was placed in position December 6th, 1884. The orator at the dedication on the following anniversary of Washington's Birthday was the orator at the laying of the corner stone, July 4th, 1848, Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. The monument is 55 feet square at the base, and tapers at the rate of one-quarter of an inch to the foot on the outside, but inside, the walls are perpendicular ; the space, 25 feet square for 150 feet, where it is enlarged to 130 feet, and so continues to the top. The wall is 15 feet thick, and by the gradual taper becomes 1 foot 6 inches at the top. Sunk into the walls are the memorial stones sent by Turkey, China, Switzerland, Japan, from the Temple at Carthage, from the chapel of Tell, and from the tomb of Napoleon, besides scores of others from various bodies in our own country. The National Government assumed the completion of the monument in 1880 at a point of 174 feet high, and it has cost \$794,163, beside the large sums spent on the monument prior to 1880. In addition to the stairway in the center of the shaft there will be an elevator placed for visitors to ascend the monument, and enjoy the scene of mountain, valley, river and hill, the beautiful city at his feet making the view of nature and art complete. Bunker Hill at Boston is 220 feet ; Sesostris' Obelisk in Egypt, 200 feet ; St. Paul's, London, 320 ; St. Peter's, Rome, 465 ; Cathedral at Strasburgh, 460 ; Tower of Molini, Belgium, 550 ; Public Buildings at Philadelphia, 565. The equestrian statue of Washington, 15 feet high, in the circle at intersection of

Pennsylvania avenue and 23d street, W., 1861, Clark Mills, artist, cost \$50,000. The equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson, 1853, in Lafayette square, north of Executive Mansion, designed and cast by Clark Mills, cost \$50,000. The statue of General Nathaniel Greene (equestrian) in Stanton square, 5th street and Massachusetts avenue, N. E., Henry K. Browne, artist, \$50,000. The Emancipation, 11th street and E. Capitol, Thomas Ball, artist. \$17,000. The statue of General George Thomas (equestrian), M and 14th streets, N. W., artist, J. Q. A. Ward, cost \$65,000. The statue of General Winfield Scott (equestrian), 16½ and N streets, N. W., H. K. Browne, artist, cost \$73,000. The statue of General James B McPherson (equestrian), Vermont avenue and 15th street, N. W., cost \$43,500, artist, T. Robillo, of Ohio. The statue of Martin Luther, N and 14th streets, N. W., cost \$10,000. The statue of General John A. Rawlins, 8 feet high (he was Grant's Chief of staff), at 9th and Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., artist, J. Bailey, 1874, cost \$10,000. The statue of Admiral D. D. Farragut, Connecticut avenue and 17th street, Vinnie Ream, artist, 1872, cost \$20,000. The statue of Admiral Dupont, at intersection of Connecticut and Massachusetts avenues. The statue to Prof. Joseph Henry, at N. W. corner of Smithsonian Institution, 9 feet high, on a column 27 feet high, by Story, cost \$10,000. The statue of Abraham Lincoln, south of Judiciary square, artist, Lot Flannery. The statue of Washington, east of the Capitol. The statue of Chief Justice Marshall, west of the Capitol. The Naval Monument, also west of the Capitol. The statue of General James A. Garfield, at intersection of Maryland avenue and First street, west, to be dedicated May, 1887.

The Parks and Squares—

Washington circle is at 23d street, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania avenues, and containing an equestrian statue of Washington.

McPherson square is at Vermont avenue, I, K and 15th streets, containing an equestrian statue of General McPherson.

Farragut square, at Connecticut avenue I, K and 17th streets, containing a statue of Admiral Farragut.

Dupont circle, at New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts avenues and 19th street, holding the statue of Admiral Dupont. This circle is in the heart of the most aristocratic part of the city.

Scott circle, at Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues and 16th street, containing an equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott.

Thomas circle lies at the intersection of Vermont and Mas-

sachusetts avenues and M and 14th streets. An equestrian statue of Gen. George H. Thomas adorns this, the smallest of the circles.

Lafayette square is opposite the Executive Mansion, north of Pennsylvania avenue, reached by the line of Metropolitan and Washington and Georgetown street cars. It contains 7 acres ; in the center of it is placed the statue of General Andrew Jackson, one-third larger than life ; cost \$50,000, and weighs 15 tons. The horse is poised on his hind legs, and not fastened to the marble base by rivets or bolts. The artist was Clark Mills, 1853, and this is believed to be the only equestrian statue so constructed.

Lilac Park, at L and 12th streets and Massachusetts avenue, and Syringa Park at 10th and L and Massachusetts avenue, are two triangles beautifully kept, and noted for their profusion of the shrubs from which they get their name.

Mount Vernon place includes New York and Massachusetts avenues, and K street between 7th and 9th streets. A magnificent fountain in the center greatly adorns this beautiful park.

Judiciary square (20 acres) faces D street, south, and lies between 4th and 5th streets, W., extending to north G. It contains the Pension Building and the Court House of the District of Columbia. Reached by Metropolitan cars.

Iowa circle is at Vermont and Rhode Island avenues, P and 13th streets. General Grant's house is on the southwest side.

Lincoln Park occupies the grounds at the intersection of North Carolina, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky avenues, A street, northeast, A street, southeast, and East Capitol street. It contains the beautiful group of statuary representing Lincoln striking the fetters from the limbs of the slaves. Reached by the Metropolitan cars.

Franklin square, between I and K, and 13th and 14th streets is the most artistically designed and beautiful of all the smaller reservations. It contains a natural mound, supposed to be an Indian burial place, and a spring of delicious water, which supplies several hydrants and the Executive Mansion.

Rawlins square is at the intersection of New York avenue and E street, west of the White House. The statue of General Rawlins has been removed and placed at S. E. corner of 9th street, west, and Pennsylvania avenue.

Stanton place is at the intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland avenues and C street, northeast. It contains a statue of General Nathaniel Greene,

The Markets of Washington are very elegant, and the supplies thereof very fine and plentiful. There are four principal markets—the K street Market (corner of 5th, N. W.,) is 324 feet long, 126 feet wide, and 105 feet high, built in 1874 ; its arch extends the whole width of the building, and rests upon iron girders, the largest of the kind in the world ; cost \$140,000 ; it is the property of the Northern Liberty Market Company. The Eastern Market (1873) occupies a large structure, corner 7th and C streets, S. E. The largest and finest is the Center Market, erected by a corporation (The Wash. Market Co.) in 1870 ; it occupies the half of the squares between 7th and 9th streets, west, facing Pennsylvania avenue. This building is 415 feet long, and no finer market exists in the world. It is well worth a visit on Saturday morning.

Navy, State and War Departments. All these departments of the Executive are in the massive structure erected in granite and iron on the western boundary of the Executive Mansion Park ; begun in 1872, from plans of A. B. Mullett. The building is in the Italian Renaissance, 567 feet long and 343 feet wide, the greatest height being 125 feet. It was commenced in 1871 ; occupied in part by the State Department in 1875. There are 150 rooms altogether, and the cost has been over \$7,000,000. It combines the massiveness of antiquity with the elegance of modern architecture.

The Navy Department has the east front of the building, and here are found all the bureaus appertaining to yards and docks, construction and repair, equipment and recruiting, provisions and clothing, medicine and surgery, navigation, ordinance, and engineers of our navy.

The War Department has the north front of this building, and all its bureaus of commissary, quartermaster, surgeon, paymaster, engineers, ordnance and inspection of the army are at hand. The Winder building, across 17th street from this building, contains a very interesting museum, appertaining to warfare on land.

The State Department occupies the south front, and some of its rooms are fitted up with great elegance. The library is the most attractive and interesting. Here is seen the original of the Declaration of Independence, and many valuable documents, Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief, and the Andre papers. Here are kept the original rolls of all the Statutes of the United States, and the original of all foreign treaties. The Reception Room of the Diplomatic Corps is elegantly finished and furnished.

Navy Yard, at the foot of 8th street, east, and M, south,

contains 27 acres ; reached by Washington and Georgetown street railway, the Navy Yard gate being its eastern terminus ; at one time the mos famous in the country ; the second largest ship of the line was built here, as also the famous cruisers : the Essex, the Wasp, and others. It is now converted into the great ordnance foundry of the navy, and here visitors will find many things to interest them, more especially the manufacture of steel rifle cannon, and the conversion of smooth bores into rifle cannon. There are a large number of curiosities here, relics of our various wars—from Tripoli, from English cruisers, and from the Confederate cruisers and rams ; torpedoes of all kinds, shell for piercing iron-clads, the Armstrong shell (English pattern) thrown by the Alabama's crew and stuck into the stern-post of the Kearsarge off the coast of France. Had it exploded the victor in that combat must have been sunk. Across the Anacostia, on the heights, overlooking this yard, is the Hospital for the Insane, where the Government affords the most skilful aid attainable for such of its brave men as may be afflicted. The brave, intrepid Cushing, so distinguished in the Civil War as a naval officer, here ended his brilliant and honorable career. The Navy Pay Office is at the corner of 15th street and New York avenue, opposite the north end of the Treasury Department.

Newspapers.—The principal newspapers from every portion of the United States have headquarters in this City, whose location are within one or two squares of the corner of 14th and F streets, northwest. The local press is ably conducted as a rule—the *Evening Star*, corner of 11th street and Penn avenue, N. W., being the oldest and best organized corporation managing a newspaper at the Capital.

The *Post* is the democratic daily at the corner of 10th street and Penn avenue, with a most efficient staff; in the same building (the *Post*) is the “*National Republican*,” a morning daily; the *Critic*, an afternoon sheet; and the Sunday papers, the *Herald* and the *Gazette*. The *Capital* has its office at No. 1426 Penn avenue, N. W. There are more than a score of other newspapers published in the City, of more or less merit in their management.

Observatory (U. S. Naval), situated at the foot of 24th street, west, and E street, north, is reached by the Washington and Georgetown street railway, leaving them at 23d and K streets, N. W., (the “Circle.”) and walking southwardly from K to E streets. The grounds are 20 acres in extent, and kept in very best order. The main building is 50 feet square, two stories high, with a dome, 23 feet in diameter and 7 feet high. The two wings are 26x21 feet and 18 feet in height. The dome contains the equatorial telescope; cost,

in 1845, \$6,000 at Munich; its aperture is 9.6 inches, and its length, 14 feet. The library located in the main building contains 6,000 volumes, mostly on astronomy and some as old as 1442.

In the eastern wing is a room when all the chronometers for the use of the Navy are tested, and from this room also all the Departments receive their time daily at 12 M. In rear of the main building is the new dome, 41 feet in diameter and 40 feet high; here the new steel telescope, 32 feet long, is mounted (1873); it has the largest aperture in the world—26 inches in diameter; cost \$50,000, in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts.

Potomac Flats.—South of the Observatory and also of the Executive Mansion park, to the west of the Washington Monument grounds, and as far south as the juncture of the Potomac and the Anacostia river in front of the Arsenal, will be seen the great work of reclaiming the marsh lands of the Potomac along the city's front between the points mentioned. This work is equalled only by the Thames embankment at London; it was far more necessary, for the health of this city, the perservation of the channels for navigation to this city's wharves, at the foot of the streets from 6th to 14th streets, west, and along the Georgetown front, and apart from these considerations, the value of the land reclaimed, over 800 acres in area, will more than repay the cost of the labor and instruments necessary to the work.

About the center of this reclaimed area crosses the "Long Bridge" into Virginia; also used for railway traffic by the Pennsylvania Railroad, a most important thoroughfare; from the junction of C street, north, and New York avenues, it is proposed to erect the grand Memorial Bridge to General Ulysses S. Grant, its northern abutment resting at this point and crossing the northern edge of the reclaimed area, whilst its southern terminus will be near Arlington in Virginia—a great bond of union between the North and South.

The bridges at Bennings' and east of the Navy Yard, as also from Georgetown towards Arlington, are all frail structures unworthy of the nation's capital. The iron bridge (1810), about 4 miles above Georgetown, 1350 feet long, known as the Chain Bridge (1811) which was destroyed by the freshet and ice gorge, but gave name to the locality, was for a long time the only bridge between Maryland and Virginia. The Grant Memorial bridge is greatly needed, and will be built in the near future, we believe.

Patent Office.—Situated on F street, running north to G street, between 7th and 9th streets, N. W., thus occupying two squares of ground, in area $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. On this site was to have been the National Church—(whatever General Wash-

ington meant by the expression, cannot be ascertained)—or, America's Westminster Abbey.

The Metropolitan street cars, as also the 7th street branch of the Washington and Georgetown line, pass along the fronts of this massive structure.

The building is 453 feet from E. to W., and 331 feet from N. to S.; it is built around a court yard 265 feet by 135 feet, contains 191 rooms, and cost \$3,250,000. The style of architecture is a pure Grecian Doric without ornamentation of any sort, from the plans of Elliott and Town, by Robert Mills, Architect, and was begun in 1849. The original building had been destroyed by fire, December 15th, 1836, with some 4,000 models of patents. Mr. Thomas U. Walter, who was architect of Girard College, Philadelphia, took charge in 1851, with Mr. Edward Clark as assistant, who is now architect of the U. S. Capitol building, and the building was finished in 1864, under Mr. Clark's superintendence.

The model of the Pantheon, or Temple of Minerva, at Athens, in exact size of the original, has been used as the main portico facing south, it is composed of a double row of Doric columns, fluted, six feet in diameter and 32 feet high. There are porticoes to the building on the north, east and west faces. On the main floor of the building are the offices of the Interior Department, and the Museum occupies the whole of the second floor of the building; this contains all the models of American and foreign inventions, patented under the statutes of the United States. This collection numbers over 155,000, since the fire of 1836, which are divided into 145 general classes, and over 8,000 subdivisions thereunder. The number of patents granted annually is about 15,000. On September 24th, 1877, fire destroyed the contents of the south and west wings, and the models in the halls situated in those wings.

Pension Office.—Situated in Judiciary square, (north boundary,) on G street, north, between 4th and 5th streets, west. It is the largest brick building in the world, 12,000,000 were used in its construction, cost \$137,000, and became an absolute necessity from the large increase in the pension list of the United States.

Post Office Department, situated at 7th and F streets, N. W., is a beautiful specimen of Corinthian architecture, but is dwarfed by too close proximity to the Patent Office, which is immediately north. The entire building is 300 by 204 feet, built around a court 194 feet by 95 feet wide, which is entered by a carriage-way in the west front. Over this carriage-way is a group representing Fidelity on the key-stone ; on the one side the Genius of Steam, on the other Electricity ; life-size figures, cut out of marble in

basso relieveo. The Postmaster-General's Office is on the south front. The Dead Letter Office, in the northeast corner of the building, has an accumulation of many curiosities, coming from unmailable matter—snakes, alligators, and other things not allowed to be mailed, and from packages illegibly or improperly addressed. In this building there are 2 stories and a basement, containing 81 rooms. Begun 1853, finished 1866, at a cost of \$2,150,000.

Printing Office (U. S. Government) is on the corner of H street, north, and North Capitol street ; reached by the Columbia Line of street cars. It occupies 300 feet on H street, and 175 feet on North Capitol street, 60 feet deep and four stories high ; purchased in 1860, and has cost \$296,000. It is the most complete establishment in the world of its kind, employing a large force, often over 1,000 in all, and practically without limit as to capacity for work. The *Record* of each day's proceedings in Congress is issued from this office every morning at 6 A. M. during its session ; over 1,000,000 of volumes have been issued in a year of documentary work. The Government publications of all kinds, some of them exceedingly valuable, are here printed.

Police Court and Police Headquarters.—Through these instruments of justice the good order of the city is preserved, and considering the vast territory to be guarded and the smallness of the corps, the police of this city deserve great praise for efficiency and vigilance. Every morning, and sometimes that, too, on holidays, the Police Court opens to try parties arrested during the previous day and night, and the scenes here witnessed are frequently worthy of the pen of a Dickens and the pencil of a Hogarth. It must be known that Washington City is the Mecca of the tramp, as well as the professional "crook," and the curious medley of figures, colors and sex cannot probably be seen in any other city as is displayed at the nation's capitol. These Headquarters are on the corner of 5th and D, northwest, at their intersection with Louisiana avenue, whilst on the same block, one square west, at the corner of D and 5th streets, N. W., will be found the Police Court, organized for the trials of a class of criminals of inferior grade, and with the powers of a committing magistrate under the common law. The Detective Corps is supposed to be as fine as any in the country, and they may be at your elbow whilst you are reading this paragraph, guarding you against the powers of evil, the pickpocket and the sneak thief. The Capitol and its grounds have their own police, as have several of the departments, to protect the valuable deposits contained therein.

State Department. See Navy Department, as they are in the same building.

Signal Corps (U. S. Army).—West of the War Department on G street (1725 G street, N. W.,) will be found the Headquarters of this Corps ; reached by Washington and Georgetown street railway, at corner of 17th and Pennsylvania avenue, and thence one square south and west. The curiosities of these headquarters are in the instrument room on the fourth floor, where the visitor can perceive the mystery of manufacturing the "indications" of weather for the next twenty-four hours.

Smithsonian Institution.—On B street, south, between 8th and 9th, west ; reached by Belt Line and the 7th street branch of Washington and Georgetown street railway. It is east of and near to the Agricultural Bureau, and adjacent to the Museum (National). The grounds extend from 7th to 12th streets, west, and from B street, north, to B street, south, covering an area of $52\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which were laid out by the landscape gardener, Andrew Jackson Downing, who died (1852) whilst so engaged. In the east portion of these grounds, a beautiful vase of Italian marble, 4 feet high and 3 feet in diameter, has been erected to his memory by the American Pomological Society ; it stands on a granite plinth, 10 feet high, and cost \$1,500. These grounds are considered very beautiful, and contain 150 specimens of American shrubs and trees. The Smithsonian is strangely like a Norman castle of the 12th century. It was designed by James Renwick, Jr., of New York, and from east to west is 447 feet long, the central tower is 145 feet high, and the greatest breadth 160 feet ; the main building is 205x57 feet, and 58 feet high. The material is the dark red sandstone found where Seneca creek empties into the Potomac above Georgetown, being the same in color as that used in the erection of the great Trinity Church of New York City. The roofs are of slate and iron. The institution is now practically fire proof (it suffered most seriously by a fire in 1865), and within its walls are many specimens of interesting objects connected with science. It was the gift of James Smithson, a son of the Duke of Northumberland (1829). The fund, £515,000, was received in 1835, and the Institution organized April, 1846 ; cost \$492,000, including the restoration after the fire of 1865. At the northwest corner of the building is the life-like statue of Prof. Joseph Henry (so long at the head of the Institution), in bronze, by Story ; cost \$10,000.

Soldiers' Home is mentioned under the title, Hospitals.

Treasury Department.—Situated on 15th street, east of the Executive Mansion grounds ; reached by the Washington and Georgetown street railway. The building is 468 feet on 15th street, and 264 feet from east to west ;

originally built between 1794 and 1799; it was partially destroyed in 1801, and burned by the British in 1814; it was reconstructed some three years later, and again burned in 1833, and again it was burned in 1853. Robert Mills raised the immense facade, 336 feet long, of 30 Ionic columns, flanked by a recessed portico, in 1835. This is characterized by the architect, Mullett, as reminding him of a box of cigars escaped as they stood in a row; finished in 1835, and in 1855 the wings were added from plans by Thos. U. Walter; the south finished 1860; the west in 1864; the north in 1869 under A. B. Mullett. The building contains 195 rooms, and cost \$7,158,000. In this building everything relating to the receipts and expenditures of the nation are considered, and the record thereof preserved. The cash room, near the north entrance, is a beautiful room. The vaults under this room can only be visited on the permit given by the Treasurer of the United States. The amount here kept is generally \$10,000,000, and frequently \$5,000,000 have been shipped from these vaults in a single day to the sub-treasuries in other cities.

War Department. See Navy Department. The massive building to the west of the Executive Mansion is the location of the State, War and Navy Departments.

Distances to points on the Potomac river from 7th street wharf; compiled from U. S. Coast Survey charts:

	MILES.	MILES.	
Alexandria.....	5	Persimmon Point.....	59
Fort Washington.....	11½	Lower Cedar P'nt Light.	61½
Mount Vernon.....	14	Up'r Machodock Creek.	63
Marshall Hall.....	15½	Bluff Point.....	66
White House.....	17	Mattox Creek.....	69½
Glymont, opp. Sycamore Point.....	22	Pope's Creek Landing..	72
Indian Head.....	23¾	Great Wycombe Bay..	75
Occoquan Creek.....	25	Blackstone Isl'd Light.	79
Mattawoman Creek.....	27½	St. Clement's Bay, opp. Nomini.....	81
Cockpit Point.....	29	Machodock River.....	84
Quantico Creek.....	31½	Rugged Point.....	87½
Sandy Point.....	34	Piney Point.....	92½
Liverpool Point.....	36	St. Mary's River, opp. Yeocomico River.....	98½
Smith's Point.....	39½	Point Lookout.....	106
Acquia Creek.....	40	Smith P'nt Light Ships.	117
Maryland Point.....	45½	Rappahannock.....	137
Nanjemoy Creek.....	51½	York Spit Light.....	161
Cedar Point Light.....	53	Fortress Monroe.....	175
Matthias Point, opp. Windmill Point.....	55	Norfolk	187

EXCURSIONS.

There are several excursions to be made from Washington that will prove very interesting — Arlington, Soldiers' Home, Mount Vernon, Bladensburg, and the great Falls of the Potomac. We mention first —

Bladensburg is a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about 8 miles from Washington City. Between that railway and the old turnpike, about one-half mile before Bladensburg is reached, is a secluded dell, along the bottom of which runs a small rivulet. On the borders of this tiny stream is a bank, the deposit of alluvia, a perfect level, and on the surface was the famous duelling ground located, the distance paced off by many brave men, who could settle their difficulties in no other way. Leave the railway train at the station called Highlands, the first before reaching Bladensburg station ; then you are on the height where the Battle of Bladensburg was fought, the Americans facing the east to resist the passage of the British over the branch before them, and the duelling ground is to the west of the station, The Highlands, about a hundred yards along the railroad track.

The Great Falls of the Potomac.—“If there were no Niagara in America,” says Townsend, “the great Falls of the Potomac would be one of its chief attractions.” The road to this spot is over the gentle level of the great aqueduct, a 9-foot conduit ; capacity, 80,000,000 gallons daily, and has a charming succession of prospects and river views to make the ride very agreeable and interesting. In the summer season a small steam packet runs from Georgetown up the canal to the Great Falls, three times a week, for 50 cents for the round trip. At the great Falls the scenery is weird and wild. Immense masses of rock lie piled upon each other in the wildest confusion ; the forest and the dense under-growth of wild shrubbery grow upon the shores, and seem to crown the stern face of nature here displayed with a crown of living green. Here is a favorite resort for fishermen in the proper season, and black bass in great numbers are caught. At this point the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company is brought under your immediate inspection, and the system of “locking” studied out. The idea of connecting the water of the Potomac and of the Ohio, by a canal 360 miles in length, was a favorite of General Washington. He made several surveys of the river, and soundings of the stream from Georgetown to and beyond the Great Falls. This scheme engaged his attention when he was called to command the armies of the united colonies, 1776-83, and

after the war he took up the prosecution of the plan. "The Potomac Company," incorporated in 1784, by the State of Maryland, before 1800 had completed a canal across the Little and Great Falls. Congress, as also the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania, granted charters to the enterprise. In 1841 the canal was opened to Cumberland at a cost of \$13,000,000, to which sum Maryland gave \$5,000,000, the United States \$1,000,000, Washington \$1,000,000, whilst Georgetown, Alexandria and the State of Virginia each gave \$250,000. Cumberland is yet the terminus of the canal. It has 75 locks, of 100 feet in length, 15 feet in width, averaging 8 feet lift; 11 aqueducts span the Monocacy river, consisting of 7 arches of 54 feet span, with 190 culverts of various dimensions, some sufficiently spacious to allow the passage of wagons through them. The canal is fed from the Potomac by draws varying from 500 to 800 feet long, and from 4 to 20 feet high. The canal is 60 feet broad for the first 60 miles above Georgetown, and for the residue of the distance to Cumberland it is 50 feet in width, with a uniform depth of 6 feet, the entire lift being 600 feet. There is a tunnel through the Pawpaw Ridge, 3,118 feet long, 24 feet in diameter, with an elevation of 17 feet clear of the surface of the water. From Cumberland to Pittsburgh is 178 miles yet to be done.

Mount Vernon is below Washington City, 14 miles distant, on the Potomac river. Here the river is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide. This point is reached by a special steamer (now the W. W. Corcoran), which has its wharf at the junction of M street, south, and 7th street, west, near the terminus of that branch of the Washington and Georgetown street railway; leaves at 10, and returns at 4 o'clock. The sail is made very enjoyable by the variety of lake-like views and bold points of land seen on the way; the sudden windings of the Potomac seem to cut off further progress by the projecting bluffs thrown across the line of vision. The tomb of Washington is near the landing; a marble sarcophagus contains his remains, and beside it is another, simply inscribed, "Martha, the Consort of Washington." The obelisk beyond is to the memory of a nephew, Bushrod, to whom the estate, Mount Vernon, was devised. He died in 1821, whilst one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Another obelisk is to Jno. Augustine Washington, the successor of Judge Bushrod Washington in the title to the estate. A little further along the pathway to the mansion is the old vault where Gen. Washington was originally buried. The title to the mansion and adjacent grounds is now in the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union (1856). The building is 96 feet long, 2 stories high, with a porch along its

whole front, and the cupola above. It and the contiguous grounds, 6 acres, are kept as Gen. Washington left them ; many of the trees, oak and magnolia, were planted by him. Within the building are many relics of the great man--his sword, camp equipage, spy glass and surveyor's tripod, the key to the Bastile, presented by Lafayette, 1789 ; many valuable oil paintings and house furniture used by the General.

To Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.—During the summer months an inexpensive and delightful trip is to take one of the river steamers, at foot of 7th street, and visit these two places. It requires two days for the trip, but affords much enjoyment.

Street Railways of Washington and Adjacent Suburbs.

How to Reach all portions of the National Capital.

Fair for each person, on all lines, five cents. Tickets are sold by the driver or conductor of all cars, six for twenty-five cents, good on any line.

Washington and Georgetown Railroad—Starts at Georgetown, corner of High street, down Bridge street, across Rock creek, east along Pennsylvania avenue, passing circle containing Mills' statue of Washington; Corcoran Gallery, State, War and Navy Departments, President's House, Lafayette square, containing Mills' equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson; Department of Justice (halting at Fifteenth street, where transfers are given to Fourteenth street Branch) Fifteenth street, past Riggs' House and Treasury Department; again down Pennsylvania avenue by Willard's and other hotels, and through the principal business portion of the city, crossing Seventh street, west, at Center Market (where transfers are given to the Seventh street Branch going north towards Boundary street, or south to Potomac river), past Botanical Gardens and Naval Monument (here transfers are given to branch running to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot), ascending south side of Capitol Hill, continuing along B street south to Pennsylvania avenue, turning into Eighth street east, past the Marine Barracks to Navy Yard gate. Returning, same route and conditions.

Fourteenth street Branch—Starts at New York avenue and Fifteenth street, west, at Northeast corner of Treasury Department out Fourteenth street to Boundary, passing Franklin square and Thomas Statue. Transfers given to and from Main or Avenue line. Connects with cars to Mount Pleasant every half hour; fare, 3 cents additional.

Seventh street Branch—Starts at Boundary and runs due south across the city, along Seventh street, west, passing Mount Vernon square, Patent and Post offices, Odd-fellows' Hall, crossing Pennsylvania avenue at Center Market and city Post Office (where transfers are given to the Main or Avenue line), continuing across the mall, past the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, to the wharves of the Mount Vernon, Norfolk and other steamers and Alexandria ferry. Returning, same route.

Metropolitan Railway—Leaving Georgetown, where it makes a circuit of West, High, Fayette, Second, Dumbarton and Montgomery streets, passing near Georgetown College, Academy of the Visitation, High Service Reservoir, and Oak Hill Cemetery, over Rock creek to P street, north, thence along Connecticut avenue, amidst the palatial residences of the West End, including that of the British minister; along Seventeenth street, west, to H street, north, Fourteenth street to F, passing Willard's and the Ebbitt House, crossing Ninth street (where transfers are given to the Ninth street Branch), past the Patent and Post Offices, to Fifth street to Louisiana avenue, passing Judiciary square, City Hall, and Lincoln Monument, Indiana avenue to C street, by the Baltimore and Ohio depot to Delaware avenue, to B street, north, to First street, east, thence along East Capitol street, to Lincoln Park. Returning, same route going west, except along New Jersey avenue and D street, instead of Indiana avenue.

Cars also leave the west front of the State, War and Navy Departments at convenient intervals, connecting with above line at Seventeenth and H streets.

Ninth street Branch—Starts at northern terminus of Seventh street, west, (where it connects with Silver Springs Branch), diverging to Ninth street, thence south, passing Mount Vernon square, Masonic Temple, Patent and Post-Offices at F street (where transfers are given to Main line east or west), thence to B street, passing Center Market and Baltimore and Potomac Depot, Sixth street to Missouri avenue, to Four-and-a-half street, thence to Arsenal gate and Steamboat wharves, Potomac river. Returning, same route.

Silver Springs Branch—Starts from northern terminus of Ninth street Branch, following Seventh street road, past Howard University and Schuetzen Park, to entrance to grounds of Soldiers' Home. Returning, same route.

Columbia Railway—Starts at Fifteenth street, west, north-east of Treasury Department, along New York avenue to its intersection with Massachusetts at Seventh street; thence on Massachusetts avenue to H street, north, past the Government Printing Office to Boundary and beginnlnig of Baltimore turnpike and Benning's Bridge road. Returning, same route.

North Capitol and O street (or Belt) Railroad—Starts from Maryland avenue and Four-and-a-half street, thence east to First, west, between Capitol grounds and Botanical gardens, north to G street, west to Fourth street, at Pension Office, north to P street, west, to Eleventh street, south to E street, north, west to Fourteenth street, near Washington Monument, Agriculture Bureau, Smithsonian, National Museum, south to Ohio avenue, east to Twelfth street, south to Virginia avenue and east to starting point. Returning, same route, except passing east over O instead of P street.

This line also has short connecting roads running to the Center Market, Potomac river steamboat wharves, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington Monument and Eleventh and Boundary.

Anacostia Railroad—Starting from foot of Seventh street, along M street, south, past Navy Yard gate, to Eleventh street, east, and over the Anacostia Bridge to Uniontown or Anacostia and nearest to Government Hospital for the Insane. Returning, same route. Transfers to and from Avenue line or Seventh street Branch Washington and Georgetown Railroad, 3 cents.

Herdic coaches are running from the Navy Yard, and also from Lincoln Park, 11th street, east, and East Capitol street to the Capitol, via Pennsylvania avenue to Twenty-second and G streets, northwest, and out Sixteenth street, west, to boundary. Fare 5 cents; six tickets for 25 cents. Horse car tickets are also received as fare.

Herdic Cabs are run to any part of the city. Fare 25 cents, within one mile; 75 cents per hour for one passenger; \$1 per hour for more than one. Stands, East Capitol front and Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, northwest.

Itinerary.

For an Itinerary of a visit to Washington city it is suggested that one day be devoted to the Executive Mansion, Treasury, Corcoran Art Gallery, State, War and Navy Department and the Museum in the Winder Building, with the Observatory, Washington Circle and Lafayette square for the afternoon of that day. For the second day: the Navy Yard, Coast Survey and the Capitol, and Botanic Garden. For a third day the Washington Monument, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Agricultural Bureau, Smithsonian and National Museums. Another day for Mt. Vernon, one day for Arlington, Patent and Post Office Departments between 10 and 1 o'clock, one day for Soldier's Home, and another for Great Falls.

A Traveler's Guide of Great Railroads entering Washington City.

Pennsylvania Route, or Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. B. and P. station, 6th and B streets, N. W.—For New York, Philadelphia and the East, 7:25, 9, and 11:15 a. m., 12:30, 2, 4:15, 10 and 11:20 p. m. Boston, 2 p. m. daily. For New York on Sunday, 9 a. m., 12:30, 2, 4:15, 10 and 11:20 p. m. For Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg and the West, 9:40 a. m. (fast line); daily to Cincinnati and St. Louis and except Saturday to Chicago; 12:15 p. m. (Chicago Limited) daily. Chicago and Cincinnati Express, 7:10 p. m. daily, with through sleepers to Chicago and St. Louis. Pacific Express, 10 p. m. daily. For Richmond and the South, 6 and 11 a. m. daily and 4:35 p. m. daily, except Sunday. For Baltimore, 6:35, 7:25, 9, 9:40 and 11 a. m., 12:15, 12:30, 2, 4, 4:15, 4:23, 4:40, 6, 7:10, 10 and 11:20 p. m.; on Sunday, 9, 9:40 and 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:30, 2, 4, 4:15, 6, 7:10, 10 and 11:20 p. m. For Pope's Creek Line, 7:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday. For Annapolis, 7:25 a. m. 12:15, 4:23 and 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday; on Sunday, 9 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara, 10 p. m. daily, except Saturday.

Baltimore and Ohio Route.—Station, corner New Jersey avenue and C street, N.W.—For Chicago, 10 a. m. (fast limited), 10 p. m. daily; for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, daily, 3:30 and 10:10 p. m. For Pittsburg, 10 a. m., 8:55 p. m. daily. For Baltimore, 5, 6:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:05 a. m., 12:10, 1:25, 3:15 (45 minute train), 3:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7, 8:25 and 11:30 p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 1:30, 3:30, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7, 8:25 and 11 p. m. For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m. and 12:10 and 4:30 p. m.; on Sunday, 8:30 a. m. 4:40 p. m. For way stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5, 6:40, 8:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 4:40, 7 and 11:30 p. m.; on Sundays, 8:30, 11:30 a. m. and 3:30, 4:40, 7 and 11 p. m. For stations on Metropolitan Branch, 6:45 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and 5:31 p. m. daily; 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for principal stations on Metropolitan Branch, 8:40 a. m. daily, on Sunday stops at all stations; for Frederick, 8:40 a. m.. 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday. For Hagerstown, 10 a. m. and 5:31 p. m. daily, except Sunday. For local points between Washington and Gaithersburg 10:05 a. m. and 12:30, 11:21 p. m. daily except Sunday.

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 & u(L,t) = k(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

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